FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1851. [NO. 1753.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.

EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to note the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editors must be post paid.☜

TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received till 224 Jan'y next (Wednesday of Richmond County Court,) for building a Presbyterian Church near Rockingham, on which day the work will be let out. The house to be built of the best materials, on brick pillars two feet from the ground, and of the following dimensions, viz: 30 by 45 feet; 18 feet pitch; to be ceiled, to have a gallery, one heavy, paneled folding door at the front end, and a sufficient number of windows for light and ventilation; with a small projection at front gable-end, and full cornice all round. The entire work to be well and handsomely executed and in excellent style, and painted, and completed within nine months. The Church is proposed to be built of finely timbered part of the country, and convenient to two or three Saw Mills where lumber can be had at from 60 to 75 cents per hundred, and shingles may be had in the neighborhood at $2 per thousand. The heavy work, such as getting timbers, hauling, &c., may be readily procured to be done near the spot. Specifications will be given on day of letting out the job. Bond and security will be required to insure a faithful execution of the terms of the contract subscribed by the Commissioners

DANIEL D. MORRISON,
M. C. MORRISON,
JOHN W. COVINGTON,
R. S. McDONALD,
Commissioners.

Rockingham, Dec. 23, 1850. 52tt

Cotton Land for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers at private sale his PLANTATION, containing about six hundred acres, lying on Cartledges' creek, in the county of Richmond, in the vicinity of Gen A. Rockery. There is cleared and in cultivation about two hundred and fifty acres, a large proportion of which is fresh land, producing cotton as finely as almost any land in this county. The remainder is well timbered and some very good land to clear.

There are on the premises a very good new Gin House and screw, cribs, stables, negro houses, &c. The plantation is well watered and entirely healthy.

R. L. STEELE.

Rockingham, N. C., Dec. 27, 1850. 52 3w

N. B. I will take considerably less for this place than the cotton raised on it this year was worth; possession given immediately.

R. S. Those indebted to me by note or account will please make payment immediately

R. L. S.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

A SPECIAL TERM of Cumberland Superior Court of Law, for the trial of *Civil Causes*, will be held on the Second Monday in February, 1851.

Suitors and Witnesses will take due notice thereof, and govern themselves accordingly.

D. G. MACRAE, C. S. C.

Dec. 31, 1850. 52-tC

Grand Consolidated Lotteries of Maryland!

For January, 1851.

We respectfully ask the attention of the public to the annexed Schedule of Lotteries to be drawn in the city of Baltimore, Md, during the month of January.

COLVIN & CO.,

The oldest established lottery house in the Union, and who have distributed more grand Capital Prizes than any other office in the world.

Office N. W. Corner Baltimore & Calvert Sts.,

BALTIMORE, Md.

Offer the following

BRILLIANT SCHEMES!

To be drawn by State Commissioners on the days set forth in this column.

Date	Capitals	No of Ballots.	Tkts	Wh'ls.	Qrs.
" 14, 7 of 1,560	75 Nos. 11 drawn,	1,	15,	3¾
" 15,	35,000	78 Nos. 16 drawn,	10,	120,	30
" 16,	25,000	78 Nos. 13 drawn,	6,	80,	22
" 17,	19,000	72 Nos. 11 drawn,	5,	70,	17½
" 20,	25,000	78 Nos. 13 drawn,	8,	110,	27
" 21,	4,000	78 Nos. 13 drawn,	1,	15,	3¾
" 22,	30,000	75 Nos. 13 drawn,	10,	130,	32½
" 24,	15,000	75 Nos. 11 drawn,	4,	60,	15
" 25,	80,000 / 40,000	78 Nos. 20 drawn,	32,	480,	120
" 29,	40,000	78 Nos. 12 drawn,	10,	130,	32½
" 30, 5 of 1,700	78 Nos. 13 drawn,	1,	15,	3¾
" 31,	9,000	72 Nos. 13 drawn,	2½,	32,	8

☞ All communications strictly confidential.

Letters containing enclosures of Bank notes or drafts come safe directed Colvin & Co., Baltimore, Md

Orders solicited for tickets or packages of tickets in any of the above splendid lotteries.

Correspondents can transact business through the mails with this agency as well as though personally present.

Letters carefully directed and answered by return mail.

Colvin & Co., send Managers Official Drawing to all who order tickets.

Bank notes on all good banks in the country, or Prize tickets received in payment, at par, for tickets.

Prizes cashed at sight. Bank drafts remitted to those holding prizes.

All orders are carefully complied with. The most prompt attention always given to orders.

Please Address

COLVIN & CO.,
N. W. corner Baltimore and Calvert Sts.,
52-1m] Museum Building, Baltimore, Md

Everittsville Female Academy.

THE Winter Session of this School will open on the second Monday in January next. It will be conducted by the Rev. J. J. Smyth and Lady, late of Virginia. Mr Smyth is an accomplished Scholar and an experienced Teacher, having been at the head of several of the first Seminaries in the State of Virginia.

All the English branches usually taught in Female Seminaries will be taught here; together with Music, Latin, French, Spanish, Italian, Drawing, Painting, &c. &c. Books, Stationary, Crewels, Canvass, &c., are kept on hand and sold to pupils at a small advance upon N. York cost.

J. C. SLOCUMB, Sec'y
Board of Trustees.

Everittsville, Wayne co., Nov. 27, 1850. 48tf

Rockingham Academy.

THE Subscriber will open an English and Classical School in Rockingham on the 13th of January next.

Terms.

Classical Department,	$8 75 per Quarter.
English, "	6 00 " "
Reading, Spelling and Writing,	4 00 " "

The Quarters will contain two months and a half each, having two months of the year for occasional vacations.

Board can be obtained in private families or at the Hotels at from $6 to $8 per month.

GEO. B. WETMORE.

Dec. 23, 1850. 51-3w

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

FLOWERS, PLANTS and TREES are appropriate Holiday Presents, as they are constantly before the eye, and always increasing in beauty and value.

☞ Call and supply yourselves at

C. LUTTERLOH'S GREEN-HOUSE.

Dec. 21, 1850. 51tf

Male and Female School.

THE undersigned will re-open his SCHOOL on Wednesday next, Jan'y 1st.

In the Female Department, he will be assisted by Miss Cecilia A. Potter, of Burlington, Vermont. As to her complete scholarship and aptness to teach, a reference is made to Rev. John K. Converse, President of Burlington Female Seminary.

Terms of Tuition per Session of five months (Incidentals included.)

Primary Department,	$6 25
Higher English branches,	8 25
Latin and Greek Languages,	10 25
Extra.	
French Language,	$10 00
Music on Piano,	15 00

Board for some 15 or 20 Girls can now be gotten in the village at $7 per month (exclusive of lights.) Very ample accommodations will in a short time be offered, by Rev. Neill McKay and Nathaniel G. Jones, Esq.,—their houses not being now complete.

A. D. McLEAN, Principal.

Summerville, N. C., Dec. 18, 1850. 51-6w

St. Mary's School,

RALEIGH, N. C.

THE 18th Term of this School will commence on the Fourth day of January 1851, and continue till the 7th of June.

For a Circular containing full particulars, apply to the Subscriber.

ALDERT SMEDES, Rector.

December 4th, 1850. 49-5w

CLOTHING.

IN addition to our former Stock, we have just received an assortment of Dress and Frock Coats, Vests, Cloaks, and Overcoats, which will be sold at our usual low prices.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Dec. 16, 1850. 50tf

New Buckwheat Flour.—W. McINTYRE has received and offers for sale—

6 BOXES RAISINS.
12½ barrels new Buckwheat Flour,
14 sacks (2½ lbs. each) Buckwheat Flour,
40 small sacks Table Salt,
12½ barrels new No. 1 Mackerel,
1 box double refined Loaf Sugar,
1 barrel Crushed Sugar.

Liberty Point, Fayetteville, Dec. 17, 1850. 50-4w

FEMALE SCHOOL,

Hillsborough, N. C.

THE winter session of Mr. & Mrs. Burwell's School for young Ladies, will begin on Thursday, 9th of January:

Board and Tuition,	$67 50
Music on Piano or Guitar,	20 00
Use of Instrument for practice,	5 00
Drawing,	10 00
French,	10 00
Latin,	5 00
Washing per session,	5 00

When two or more pupils come from the same family the charge for washing will be $2 50 for each. As the number of pupils is limited, persons desirous of securing places must make early application. For circulars containing all necessary information, address Rev. R Burwell, Hillsborough, N. C.

Dec 11, 1850. 50-4w

FISH.

15 BBLS. NEW MACKEREL.
27 Bbls fresh Mullets, a splendid article.
Just received and for sale by
COOK & TAYLOR.

Dec. 17, 1850. 50-tf

NEW BOOKS.

THE American Almanac for 1851; Harper's new monthly Magazine; the International Magazine; David Copperfield, by Dickens, complete; the Green Hand; the Poetry of Science, by Hunt; Earth and Man, from the French of Arnold Guyot; Man Primeval, by Jno. Harris, D. D; the Pre-Adamite Earth, by do.; Explanation of the Book of Common Prayer; American Education, by Mansfield; A Pastor's Sketches, by Spencer; Evenings at Donaldson Manor; &c., &c.

Just received and for sale by

E. J. HALE & SON.

Dec. 16, 1850.

J. T. COUNCIL & CAIN

ARE receiving, in addition to their former Stock, a large supply of

Desirable Goods.

Recently purchased by them in N. York, among which are—

Rich plain and colored figured Silks.
Plain and figured black ditto.
Damask Antique, a new and handsome article for Ladies' dresses.
New styles Muslin de-Laine and Cashmeres.
Velvet Buttons and Velvet & Ribbon Trimmings.
A large assortment of Bonnets & Bonnet Ribbons.
Ladies' sup'r black and colored Kid Gloves.
Ditto French Worked Collars and Cuffs.
Sup'r black and colored French and English Cloths and Cassimeres.
Ditto black and fancy Satin, Velvet, and Silk Vesting.
Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's SHOES, among which are:
Ladies' and Misses' sup'r Gaiters and Shoes.
Boy's and Youths' Boots.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's India-rubber Shoes.
Men's and Boy's fine and common Hats & Caps.
Window Shades.
Paper Hangings and Borderings

Together with a general assortment of Groceries, Hardware and Cutlery, Saddlery, Drugs and Medicines, &c. &c.; all of which will be sold very cheap for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

Dec. 16, 1850. 50-4w

THIS SIDE UP.

THE Subscriber would respectfully announce to his friends and patrons of Sampson and adjoining counties, that he has on hand a large and carefully selected assortment of

Boots and Shoes,

of every variety, for Winter wear; and is constantly receiving from the North, every article in his line, necessary to make his assortment complete. Ladies and Gentlemen are respectfully solicited to call and examine. He has also on hand, at all times for sale, the best article of Sole and Upper Leather, Linings, Bindings, Pegs, Nails, &c., &c., which he offers on low and accommodating terms.

He still occupies his old stand, next door above G. W. Atkins & Co., and opposite the Court House, where he is prepared to execute all orders with neatness and despatch; at the same time tenders his thanks for past favors and hopes by close application to business to merit a continuance of the same.

DAVID D. CARROLL.

Dec. 11, 1850. 50-3mpd

PRINTING INK.

A FEW kegs Geo. Mather's best News Printing INK, at New York price for cash, for sale at this Office. Oct. 28.

LOST,

BETWEEN the Fayetteville Hotel and Cool Spring, a Ladies' Gold PENCIL. A suitable reward will be paid by leaving the article at the Observer Office.

Dec. 9, 1850. 49-tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers have received lately from New York,

A LARGE AND GENERAL STOCK OF

GOODS,

For the Town and Country Trade, comprising an assortment seldom found at one place, which are offered for sale at wholesale or retail, for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

10 hhds. Cuba and N. O. SUGARS,
20 bbls. and boxes refined and loaf Sugars,
100 bags Coffee, Rio, Java, Laguira, Manilla and Cape,
100 kegs cut Nails,
20 ditto wrought ditto,
Cut and wrought Spikes,
10 hhds Molasses,
50 kegs white Lead,
15 boxes Starch,
15 ditto and kegs Saleratus,
10 boxes Collins' Axes,
20 ditto assorted Candy,
20 qr. casks assorted Wines,
10 pieces Carpeting and Canton Matting,
120 Demijohns,

Pure and Imitation Brandy, Champagne Wine, London Porter, Spices of all kinds, Hyson and Imperial Teas, Logwood, Snuff, Indigo, Madder, Olive and Castor Oil, Essences, Cologne, fine and common Soap, 8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Glass; in fact, almost every article in the Grocery line.

—ALSO—

A heavy Stock of

Hardware and Cutlery.

500 doz. Knives and Forks, sets fine table Cutlery, 500 doz. pocket and pen Knives, Pad Locks, Rim Locks, Scissors, Razors, Hatchets, Hammers, fire Fenders, Shovels and Tongs, brass Andirons, all kinds of Castings, log and trace Chains, Grid Irons, Fry Pans, porcelain lined and brass Kettles, a stock of house-furnishing articles, &c. &c.

India Rubber Goods, viz:

Whips, Blankets, Leggins, Travelling Bags, &c. &c.

Wood Ware.

Brass and Iron bound Pails, Brooms, Brushes, Dusters, bed Cords, Lines, &c. Also, 15 dozen Violins.

—ALSO—

A complete assortment of

Crockery, Glass & Britannia Ware.

China, Granite and Liverpool dinner and tea Sets, china and glass Bowls, glass Pitchers, cut, pressed and plain Tumblers, Wine Glasses, Goblets and Salt Cellars, with a variety of fancy Glassware, Britannia coffee and tea Pots, sugar Bowls, cream Jugs, Cups, Castors, Candlesticks, Ladles, tea and table Spoons and Services for Communion Table; a few Lard Lamps and Girandoles.

The Subscribers have also their usual Stock of DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING.

The public are invited to examine our Stock, exceeding in variety any before offered in this place.

—ALSO—

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT.
1200 Bushels Alum do.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

August 17, 1850. 33-tf

IN QUART BOTTLES,

For the removal and permanent cure of all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood or habit of the system, viz: Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ringworm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and pain of the Bones and Joints, stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic symptoms, Sciatica or Lumbago, and diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, Aciditee or Dropsy, Exposure or imprudence in life; also, chronic constitutional disorders, &c.

THIS Medicine has acquired a very extended and established reputation wherever it has been used, based entirely on its own merits, which its superior efficacy has alone sustained. The unfortunate victim of hereditary disease, with swollen glands, contracted sinews, and bones half carious, has been restored to health and vigor. The scrofulous patient, covered with ulcers, loathsome to himself and his attendants, has been made whole. Hundreds of persons, who had groaned hopelessly for years under cutaneous and glandular disorders, chronic rheumatism, and many other complaints springing from a derangement of the secretive organs and the circulation, have been raised as it were from the rack of disease, and now, with regenerated constitutions, gladly testify to the efficacy of this invaluable preparation.

"TRUTH IS STRANGER THAN FICTION."

The attention of the reader is called to the following astonishing cure, effected by the use of Sands' Sarsaparilla:

This is to certify that I have a colored woman who has been afflicted for the last five years with Scrofula, and all the remedies I used had no effect in arresting the progress of the complaint; on the contrary, she constantly grew worse; and after expending between $70 and $80 with physicians, besides using other popular remedies without success, till the disease had eaten away the cartilage of her nose, made its appearance on various parts of her body, and had finally commenced its ravages in the roof of her mouth.

In this dreadful situation, with the prospect of death staring her in the face, I stated her case to Dr. Dissoway, the agent for Sands' Sarsaparilla in Newbern, N. C., by whom I was advised to use that article; and to my surprise and that of my neighbors, to whom her case was known, after using four and a half bottles she was restored to perfect health, and that in the space of three weeks, and was able to work in two weeks from the time she commenced taking it.

In witness of the truth of this statement, I have hereunto affixed my name, this 19th day of September 1847.

JOSEPH McCOTTER, J. P.

Mouth of Neuse River, Craven Co., N. C.

SORE THROAT.

The following is an extract from a letter received from Mrs. Bevan, who had been afflicted several years with Scrofulous Ulcers, Dyspepsia, &c., and recently an affection of the throat and chest:

Baileysburg, Va. Dec. 13, 1845.

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands: Before I commenced using your Sarsaparilla, my sufferings were almost past expression; my throat was completely ulcerated, I had a dreadful cough, and there were frequently weeks together that I could not speak above a whisper; and besides, the inflammation from my throat extended to my head, so that my hearing was very much impaired. After taking the Sarsaparilla a short time, my health improved, and my throat is now well; I am as free from cough and tightness of the chest as ever I was, and can hear quite distinctly. My throat has been well about three months, the cure of which has been effected entirely by the use of your Sarsaparilla. Your friend, LOUISA R. BEVAN.

The following testimonial to the value of the Sarsaparilla, is from the Rev. Luther Wright, aged 76 years, Congregational Minister, residing at Woburn:

Woburn, Mass., March 30, 1846.

Messrs. Sands: Gentlemen—From what I have experienced, and from the information I have recently received from a number of persons of high respectability who have used your Sarsaparilla, I have not the least doubt but that it is a most valuable medicine, and that the numerous certificates you have received of its efficacy are fully sustained by experience, and although its reputation and utility are very extensive, and stand in no need of my humble efforts to increase them, I want all who are afflicted by disease to become acquainted with the efficacy and power of your valuable medicine. I am, gentlemen, gratefully and very respectfully yours,

LUTHER WRIGHT.

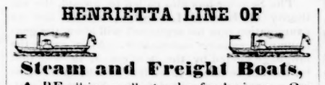
Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists and Chemists, 100 Fulton st., corner of William, New York. Sold also by Druggists generally throughout the United States and Canadas. Price $1 per Bottle; six Bottles for $5.

☞ Sold by S. J. HINSDALE, Druggist, Fayetteville And at Cheraw, by Dr. A. Malloy; at Raleigh, by P Johnston; and Druggists generally.

August 15, 1850. 33-cow6m

Blank Warrants for sale here.

HENRIETTA LINE OF



Steam and Freight Boats,

ARE all in excellent order for business. Our Tow Boats have been recently repaired and made good as new. We have also added a *new* Flat for low water, and well adapted to the service. She will carry 700 bbls. merchandize, and draw only 20 inches water.

Those favoring us with their patronage, may expect as prompt and cheap service in every particular as any other Line can offer.

G. DEMING, Pres't.
R. M. ORRELL, Agent.

A. D CAZAUX, Agent at Wilmington.

Fayetteville, Dec. 21, 1850. 50-tf

Important to Mill Owners.

Fayetteville Foundry and Machine Shop.

THE undersigned is now prepared to furnish CASTINGS of every description, at the shortest notice. Those in want of Castings, will find it to their interest to leave their orders at the Fayetteville Foundry and Machine Shop.

He is prepared with four lathes and other tools, to put up machinery of any description.

HENRY G. HALL.

Fayetteville, Nov. 16, 1850. 46-tf

NOTICE.

THOSE who are indebted to me, by Note or Account, will please call and settle by the 1st January next, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

A. A McKETHAN.

Nov 11, 1850. 45tf

Just Received,

A LOT of French Merinos, assorted colors, Ribbons, velvet and silk Braid, Dress Trimmings, &c.

J. M. WILLIAMS.

Nov. 30, 1850. 48-tf

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed Agent of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, incorporated by the last Legislature, and already in successful operation, having, in about two months, issued nearly 100 Policies, with applications for a considerable additional number. Every member for life participates in the profits of the Company; and the annual premium for life membership, where it amounts to $30 or more, may be paid one-half in cash, and the other half in a note at 12 months.

Debtors' lives may be insured by creditors. A man may insure his own life for the exclusive benefit of his family. The lives of slaves may be insured.

This system is rapidly growing into favor, all over the civilized world. It is one by which a family, for a small sum annually, may be provided for, after the death of its head, on whose exertions they may have been dependent for a support. It is a good investment of money, even if one should live long after taking out a Life Policy. Explanatory pamphlets, and the necessary blanks, furnished on application.

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, June 1850. 72

HATCH & BURBANK,

Wholesale Dealers in Tobacco, Cigars and Snuff.

THE subscribers, late of Baltimore, have opened a Store in this town, and having made arrangements with an extensive House in Baltimore, they can furnish the above named articles, at such prices that cannot fail to please.

Dealers and Country Merchants, will find it to their advantage to give us a call, before purchasing elsewhere.

Front Street, under Mozart Hall, next door to Messrs. Polley & Hart.

Wilmington, Dec. 10, 1850. 49 tf

LAST NOTICE,

TO those indebted to C. T Gardner. Unless they pay up before or during the week of Cumberland County Court, suit in all cases, will be instituted.

JAMES BANKS, Attorney.

Nov. 22, 1850. 47-tf

FOR SALE,

40 Bbls. Northern Superfine Flour, known to be a superior article.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

Nov. 19, 1850. 46-tf

I HAVE just received from New York, my **Fall and Winter STOCK OF GOODS,** consisting of a general assortment of **Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, &c.** I will Barter for TURPENTINE, or any kind of Produce.

N. KING,
10 miles North of Fayetteville.

Oct. 28, 1850. 43tf

Cotton Bagging and Rope.

WE have just received a large supply of Bagging and Rope. Our friends will please send in their orders, and they shall be supplied.

COOK & TAYLOR.

Sept. 2, 1850. 35tf

NEGROES WANTED.

CASH paid for likely young Negroes, if application is made soon.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Sept. 10, 1850. 37tf

WANTED.

20,000 LBS. old CAST IRON, for which the highest market price in Cash will be paid—Delivered at HALL & HALL'S.

Fayetteville, Aug. 17, 1850. 33tf

Who will Encourage Home Industry?

A New Manufactory of Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms, Worms,

For 37½ cents per pound, Cash; as low as they can be bought in New York.

ALSO, Funnels, Strainers, Bung Augers; Tea and Wash Kettles; in a word, every thing that can be manufactured out of Steel, Iron, or Brass.

Have you secured the doors of your Smoke-houses, Cribs, Drawers, Wardrobes and Money boxes? If not,

Call at Woltering's Lock Manufactory,

And supply yourselves.

Are you fond of sporting? Call at Woltering's Gun Manufactory, where you will find Guns and Pistols of every description, size and price. If those you have are out of order, send them up and let him make them as good as new.

He is prepared, at the shortest notice, to repair Stills, Copper Kettles, &c.

All kinds of Machinery, Engines, Mill-works, Cranks, of wrought iron, &c., repaired or made to order.

Edge Tools and Cutlery made and repaired.

Ready-made Buggies always on hand, of our own manufacture; also, Carriage Springs, Axles, &c.

He is Agent for the sale of Buck's celebrated Patent Cooking Stove.

☞ All of his articles shall be warranted.

All in favor of encouraging HOME INDUSTRY, will please give me a call, and I will ensure satisfaction in every particular.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

P. S. His Establishment is on Fayetteville street, Raleigh, N. C.

Raleigh, Dec. 2, 1850. 48-6mpd

$50 REWARD.

BROKE Jail in Pittsborough, Chatham county, on Sunday night, the 8th inst., a man by the name of Aaron Malone. Said Malone is about 21 years of age, about six feet high, light hair, and will weigh about one hundred and seventy-five or eighty pounds.

I will give the above reward of Fifty Dollars for his delivery to me in Pittsborough, or Twenty Five Dollars for his confinement in any jail in the State so that I can get him again.

S. L. RIDDLE, Jailer.

Pittsborough, Dec 12, 1850. 51-t1M

[Price adv. $3 25.]

MUSIC BOOKS.

CARMINA SACRA; Boston Academy; Christian Melodies; Bradbury's Sabbath School Melodies; Bradbury's Alpine Glee Singer; The Christian Minstrel; The Harmonist; The Southern Harmony; Instruction Book for the Spanish Guitar; Mason's Sacred Harp, &c., &c., just rec'd by

E. J. HALE & SON.

Dec. 16, 1850.

20 BARRELS Cuba Molasses, and
10 do New Orleans, for sale by
J. H. & J. MARTINE.

Nov. 1, 1850. 44-tf

TO TIMBER GETTERS.

WHEREAS, the practice of buying timber without legal inspection has led to many abuses, which are detrimental, alike to the purchasers of timber in this market and the honest timber makers of the country: And whereas these abuses, if longer permitted, may seriously injure this as a timber market for purchasers abroad; it is therefore resolved,

1st. That all timber bought at a price of $3 50 per M. or under, may be bought by measurement: but all above that price shall be submitted to legal inspection.

2d. When timber is bought by measurement, not more than 15 cts. per M. shall be allowed the Inspector.

3d. All *sound* timber, showing heart one half its length, and 11 inches and upwards square, will be considered merchantable; but such timber as is rotten at both ends, or plugged, or required to be trimmed, below 20 feet in length, shall be considered as refuse.

4th. It is most positively resolved, that we will buy no *drift* timber, except from the proper owner, or his legal agent; and we hereby offer a reward of $25 for evidence to convict any person of stealing timber, and $100 for evidence to convict any person of buying stolen timber—knowing it to be stolen.

5th. The first three of the foregoing resolutions shall go into effect from and after the 1st day of January, 1851. The 4th is in full force from the moment of its publication.

P. K. DICKINSON & CO., Gaston Mills.
O. G. PARSLEY & CO., P. P. Mill.
ELLIS & RUSSELL, Cape Fear Mill.
POTTER & KIDDER, Cowan Mill.
DUDLEY & HUNTINGTON, Clinton Mill.
JOHN McRAE, Harrison Mill.

Wilmington, Dec. 19. 51-4w

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

James Cameron and wife, and others, *vs.* Joseph Bass and wife, and others.

PETITION FOR A SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

IT appearing upon affidavit, that Joseph Bass and wife Catharine are not inhabitants of this State, as also the heirs at law of James Cameron, whose names are unknown: It is Ordered, that the said Joseph Bass and wife Catharine, and the heirs at law of James Cameron, personally be and appear before the Court of Equity for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the second Monday in February next, then and there to answer the above petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.

Witness, Arch'd A. T. Smith, Clerk and Master of our said Court, at Office, the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in September, A. D. 1850.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH.

Dec. 9, 1850. 49-6w

IREDELL'S EQUITY, Vol. 6,

JUST published and for sale by

E. J. HALE & SON.

Nov. 12.

SOUTHERN HARMONY.

A new supply of this popular book just received.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Sept. 26, 1850.

MEAL.

A SUPPLY of Fresh Ground CORN MEAL kept for sale at the Mill, late Anderson's.—Grinding of Hominy and Meal done promptly.

Fayetteville, March 1850. 12tf

ALMANACS.

THE Farmer's and Planter's and Turner's North Carolina ALMANACS, for **1851,** just received.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Sept. 16, 1850.

A Big Gun.—We clip the following from one of Kendall's letters from Paris to the N. O. Picayune: "By the latest news from India, it would seem that the great gun at Beegapore—once a famous Mahratta city, but now deserted—is about to be brought to England as a trophy. It beats Com. Stockton's big gun all hollow. The length of the piece is fourteen feet, the circumference five, and the weight of the ball it carries, 3,000 pounds. The piece was never fired but once, and the natives not only say that the sound of the report alarmed the inhabitants for two hundred miles around, but that the ball is still flying! It should be hoped that it may not come our way. Three thousand pounds of iron, bounding and ricochetting along through the country, would be apt to hurt somebody."

Negro Wit.—There is a tradition that one of the old Esquires, in Malden, Ms., had a slave who had been in his family until he was about seventy years of age. Perceiving that there was not much more work left in the old man, the Esquire took him one day and made him a somewhat pompous address, to the following effect: "You have been a faithful servant to me and my father before. I have long been thinking what I should do to reward you for your services. I give you your freedom! you are your own master; you are your own man." Upon this, the old negro shook his grizzly head, and with a sly glance, showing that he saw through the master's intentions, quietly replied: "No, no Massa! you eat de meat, and now you must pick de bone!"

Inconvenient Haste.—A clam merchant meeting one of his own fraternity the other day, whose pony might be considered as a beautiful specimen of an equine skeleton, remonstrated with the owner, and asked him if he ever fed him. "Ever fed him! that's a good un," was the reply; "he's got a bushel and a 'alf o' oats at home now, only he ain't no time to eat 'em!"

POETRY.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

TO MY INTENDED.

There is a true and feeling heart
That throbs with love so free,
It has a tongue that can impart
Love's sweetest words to me.
There are two lips to kiss me with,
Of brilliant ruby hue,
Like rose buds that in Summer give
Sweet fragrance to the dew.
There is an eye that sparkles too,
With beauty's purest ray;
Its tints are of ethereal hue,
And welcomes me each day.
There is a hand of lily white
That loves my own to press;
And oh it is my heart's delight
To be with my ——.
I have no lips that are so sweet
To kiss that ruby pair;
I have no sparkling eye to greet,
Nor lily hand so fair.
But oh I have the feeling heart,
That fervently can burn.
It has a tongue that can impart
Sweet loving words in turn.
Until this heart ne'er beat again,
My promises shall last,
And Hymen forge his tender chain,
To bind and make us fast.

OBSERVER.

THE RALEIGH AND GASTON ROAD, AND ITS CONTINUATION SOUTH.—Among the few Legislative documents which, for love or money, can be obtained by the "outside barbarians" who live beyond the precincts of the Capitol, we have been interested in a Report of Mr. Fox, the Engineer employed by the Governor to examine into the condition of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road,—that existing disgrace to the State, and future blessing, if our Legislature can be induced to "cast its bread upon the waters," with a little of the foresight and faith which a Legislator ought to exercise in matters of more than temporary value and use.

After a very minute description of the dilapidated condition of the road, (which no one who has travelled over it will require us to copy,) Mr. Fox proceeds to show what will be required to put it in perfect order, with U rail weighing 45 lbs. to the yard. The whole expense he states at $350,360, less $41,250, the value of the old iron now on the road, leaving the actual cost, $309,050. This is exclusive of cars and locomotives. He then proceeds to show, that with the reduced expenses for repairs and running on a good track, and the certain increase of travel and transportation, the road would pay, on a moderate estimate, an interest of more than 8 per cent. on $600,000, which would be about its cost to the State if the above sum were laid out on it.

He then comes to an interesting view of the subject—a view which would be sufficiently important likewise, if we could hope that the means were at command to push it to a practical result. We extract that part of the Report, as follows—

But this road should be viewed in a more liberal light and not looked upon merely as an isolated work depending solely upon its own resources for success. It is emphatically an important link in the great chain of Rail Roads connecting the North and South—East and West. Its local position is more advantageous than that of any other road in the South. It is the leading line to the outlets of our Southern trade, seeking Northern markets, connecting the improvements of the West with Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond.

A straight line drawn from N. York to Branchville, the diverging point on the South Carolina Rail Road, passes very nearly through the towns of Petersburg, Gaston, Warrenton, Raleigh, Cheraw and Camden; a line of Railway carried in this direction, will be without a rival for shortness, cheapness and speed. It passes through a high and healthy region, avoiding altogether the miasmatic swamps of the coast, and sufficiently distant from the seaboard to prevent all danger of interruption during a time of foreign war. This route requires but the connecting link from Raleigh to Camden to complete it. A line has already been surveyed by a skillful engineer and reported upon as offering unusual facilities for construction. In this report it is stated that the highest grade is under 45 feet to the mile, and ninety-three per cent. of the road is a straight line. The whole distance from Raleigh through Fayetteville to Camden is 169 miles. That this route must eventually be made, there can be no doubt. The travel and mails for the South require it now. Were the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road in good order, a large amount of the Southern travel would now prefer the route through Raleigh, and thence by Stage coaches to Camden, in preference to that which takes the sea. To almost all those who live in the interior, the ocean, from its supposed danger and actual cause of sickness, is a source of apprehension and inconvenience; most of these would take any good route to avoid the evil.

The distance by the present roads from Petersburg, *via* Raleigh and Fayetteville, to Camden and Branchville, is 405 miles, of which 186 miles is by stage coaches. These coaches were at one time run through from Raleigh to Camden in thirty hours; allow thirteen hours for the railways, and we have in all forty-five hours for the trip from Petersburg to Branchville. The distance *via* Wilmington and Charleston is 464 miles, of which 180 is sea steaming. The time now occupied is forty *one hours*. In comparing these two routes, we have in one instance 180 miles of sea steaming, with its consequent dangers and uncertainty, against the regularity and safety of coaches over a remarkably level road, with a difference of only four hours in favor of the former.

With a railway connecting Raleigh with Camden, the whole of the through travel would pass over the Raleigh and Gaston Rail road. This travel has been increasing at a very rapid per centage annually since the opening of the Southern roads. The receipts from passengers on the Georgia Rail road in 1838, were $23,164; in 1848 this sum had increased to $157,695. Upwards of 22,000 through passengers were carried over the South Carolina and Georgia Rail roads last year: more than the half of these were supplied by the sea steamers from Philadelphia and New York. The North Carolina Rail road, when completed, may be expected to be a source of considerable revenue to this road. Most of the trade of the upper counties of the State, through which this road passes, belongs naturally to the towns of Richmond, Petersburg and Norfolk.—All the return merchandize will seek this way as the most certain and expeditious; the travel will follow the trade, and these sources will add a very important portion to the revenues of the Raleigh and Gaston road. * * * *

The coal from the Deep River, the developments of which are becoming every day more important, will become another important auxiliary to the revenues of the road. A connection, by thirty miles of railway from Raleigh to the Deep River, will bring this coal in competition with that from Virginia, for all the North and Eastern portion of the State.

With these views, I have no hesitation in reporting the financial condition and expectations of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail road, as in a very healthy condition. And would recommend that immediate measures be taken to put the road in good working order.

Appendix.—The future extension of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail road to Camden, in order to fulfill the demands of the shortest and best route from New York to New Orleans, is of so important a bearing upon the prospects of this road, that I have prepared a few statements to show the great advantages this route possesses over every other.

The distance from Richmond to Branchville, by the present routes and others proposed, is as follows:

1.	By Petersburg, Wilmington and Charleston,	490 miles.
2.	" Petersburg, Wilmington and Manchester,	469 "
3.	" Danville, Charlotte and Columbia,	462 "
4.	" Petersburg, Raleigh & Camden,	417 "

From this it appears that the route through Raleigh is 73 miles shorter than the present travelled route, and 45 miles shorter than any other proposed. In fact, there is no other route to rival it in this respect.

With regard to cost of construction, route No. 4 will cost at least twenty-five per cent. less than No. 2, and fifty per cent. less than No. 3.

Such are the views of an Engineer who has no possible interest in our part of the State, which, we presume, he has never seen. We have not the shadow of a doubt, that if capitalists would take hold of the scheme, and build a direct rail road from Camden to Raleigh, it would command almost the entire travel between the North and South, and much of that from Tennessee and other Western States. We think that in less than ten years it will be undertaken.

In the mean time, if the State will renew the Gaston Road, as it seems to us would be wise, patriotic, and profitable, and we build Plank Roads 18 miles on the South, and 30 miles on the North, (as we hope and believe this town and county will do, whether Raleigh assists or not,) we feel assured that the Stages here will at once become material feeders of the Raleigh and Gaston Raod. Our Plank Road travel will be decidedly more pleasant than even Rail Road travel. South of us there will be only about 90 miles of the ordinary earth roads, (generally very good,) and North of us, next to Raleigh, only about 25 miles. The 50 intervening miles of Plank Road will be a delightful rest to the traveller. The time too will be shortened by the Plank Roads about five hours.

SMALL POX

REMARKS OF Mr. HAUGHTON,

Delivered in the Senate, on Secession, &c.

Mr. Speaker: It is with unaffected embarrassment that I rise to address the Senate—first, because it is my misfortune to be opposed to the distinguished Senator from Pasquotank, (Mr. Shepard,) whom I have had the pleasure to know longer than any Senator on this floor, and whose able efforts as a candidate for Congress in the Edenton District, are among the pleasant recollections of my boyhood. Again, the vast importance of the subject upon which we are called to deliberate; for, sir, in it is involved to some extent the preservation or dissolution of this Union, aye, sir, I will still say, this *glorious Union*.

One of the resolutions of the Senator from Pasquotank (Mr. Shepard,) and also of the minority of the Committee, asserts the right of a State to secede from the Union. This I deny *toto cælo*, and shall endeavor to demonstrate that it has no resting place in the Constitution or theory of our Government. I shall endeavor to show this by comparing and contrasting certain portions of the Articles of Confederation with the Constitution of the United States.

The 2d Art. of the Confederation declares, that *each* State *retains* its *sovereignty*, freedom, and independence.

Art. 3, of the Confederation, the said States hereby *severally* enter into a firm *league* of friendship with each other, &c., binding themselves to assist each other against all force offered to, or attacks made upon them, *or any* of them, on account of religion, sovereignty, trade or any other pretence whatever.

Art. 4, sec. 2, provides, that if any person guilty of or charged with *treason*, &c., in any State shall flee, and be found in any of the U. States, he shall, upon demand of *the Governor of the State* from which he fled, be delivered up and removed to the State having *jurisdiction* of his offence.

Art. 5, sec. 3, each State shall maintain its own delegates in a meeting of the States, &c.

Art. 5, sec. 4, in determining questions in the U. S. in Congress assembled, *each* State shall have *one* vote.

The preamble to the Constitution declares that we, the people of the U. S., in order to form a more *perfect union*, &c., do ordain, &c. this *Constitution* for the U. S. of America.

Sec. 3, Art. 3, of Constitution provides that *treason* against the U. S. shall consist only in levying war against them, &c. And that Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason.

Art. 1, sec. 8, the Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, &c., to pay the *debts* and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the U. S., and all duties and imposts, &c., shall be uniform throughout the U. S.

Art. 1, sec. 1. All legislative powers *herein* granted, shall be *vested* in a Congress of the U. S., which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

These articles of confederation were by the united voice of the States pronounced inefficient and utterly incompetent for the purposes of Union. This is the sentiment that runs through all the resolves of the several States just before the adoption of the Constitution. One of the resolutions of the Legislature of New York declares, that the present system (Articles of Confederation) of these States exposes the common cause to a precarious issue, &c., and that it is the natural tendency of the *weakness* and *disorder* in our national measures, to spread distrust among the people. And again, "that in the opinion of this Legislature, the *radical* source of most of our embarrassments, is the want of sufficient power in Congress, to effectuate that ready and perfect co-operation of the different States," &c.

The Congress of the Confederation on the 21st February, 1787, declared that they entirely coincided in opinion with the Commissioners (to whom the subject had been referred) from New York, Virginia, Delaware, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, as to the *inefficiency* of the Federal Government and the necessity of devising such further provisions as shall render the same *adequate to the exigencies of the Union*.

In the next place, Mr. Speaker, I invite the particular attention of the Senate to the opinions expressed by members of the different State Conventions, to whom was referred the question of the ratification or rejection of the Constitution. I will commence with our own. In the Convention that sat in Hillsborough in 1788, the Rev. Mr. Caldwell insisted that the Convention that formed the Constitution had exceeded its powers, in using the phrase "we the people," in the preamble; to which Gen. Davie, who had been a member of that Convention, replied, "that the observation of the reverend gentleman is grounded, I suppose, on a supposition that the Federal Convention exceeded their powers. This objection has been industriously circulated. As I had the honor, sir, to be a member of the Convention, it may be expected I would answer an objection personal in its nature, &c. After *repeated* and *decisive* proofs of the *total inefficiency* of our General Government, the States deputed the members of the Convention to revise and *strengthen* it. And permit me to call to your consideration, that whatever form of confederate government they might devise, or whatever powers they might propose to give this *new* government, no part of it was binding until the whole Constitution had received the solemn assent of the people. What was the object of our mission? To decide upon the most effectual means of removing the *defects* of our federal Union."

Gen. Davie then goes on to enumerate some of the general objects of the Union, to-wit: "1st. To protect us against foreign invasion. 2d. To *defend* us against *internal* commotions and insurrections. 3d. To promote the commerce, agriculture and manufactures of America. These objects are requisite to make us a safe and happy people, and they *cannot* be attained without a *firm* and *efficient* system of Union."

Again, "the encroachments of some States, on the *rights* of *others*, and of *all* on those of the confederacy, are incontestible proofs of the weakness and imperfection of that system. Maryland lately passed a law, granting *exclusive* privileges to her *own* vessels, contrary to the articles of Confederation. Congress had neither *power* nor *influence* to alter it; all *they* could do was to send a contrary recommendation.

"It is provided by the 6th article of the confederation, that no compact shall be made between two or more States without the consent of Congress; yet this has been recently violated by Virginia and Maryland, and also by Pennsylvania and New Jersey. North Carolina and Massachusetts have had a considerable body of forces on foot, and those in this State, raised for two years, notwithstanding the *express* provision in the confederation that no force should be kept up by any State in time of peace."

Again. Another *radical* vice in the *old* system, which was necessary to be corrected, was that *it* legislated on *States*, instead of *individuals;* and that its powers could not be executed but by *fire* or by the *sword*, by military force and not by the intervention of the civil magistrate. They (the Convention) knew that all governments merely *federal*, had been short lived, &c. These considerations determined the Convention to depart from that *solecism* in politics, the principle of legislation for States in their *political* capacities. And to show that the idea of nullification and secession was discountenanced in the Convention of that State, at Hillsborough, hear Gov. Johnston: "The Constitution must be the supreme law of the land, (said he) otherwise, it would be in the power of any *one State* to *counteract the other States* and *withdraw* itself from the Union. The laws made in pursuance thereof by Congress ought to be the supreme law of the land, otherwise any *one State* might *repeal* the laws of the Union at large. Without this clause, the whole Constitution would be a piece of blank paper. Every treaty should be the supreme law of the land; without this, any *one* State might involve the whole Union in war."

Mr. Spaight said it was found impossible to improve the *old* system without *changing its very form*. The very refractory conduct of Rhode Island in uniformly opposing every wise and judicious measure, taught us how impolitic it would be to put the general welfare in the power of a few members of the Union.

I will call the attention of the Senate for a few moments to the opinions of some of the members of the Convention of South Carolina that adopted the Federal Constitution. Hon. Mr. Rutledge said "he thought the old confederation is so very weak, so very inadequate to the purposes of Union, that unless it was *materially altered*, the sun of American independence would indeed soon set, never to rise again. What could be effected for America under that highly exalted Constitution? Could it *force obedience* to any one law of the Union? The people of America had seen these things—they had felt the consequences of this government, if that deserved the name of government which had *no* power to enforce laws founded on solemn compact; and it was under the influence of those feelings that, with almost *one voice*, they had called for a *different* government."

Gen. Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, said, "Let us then consider all attempts to weaken this Union, by maintaining that each State is separately and individually independent, as a species of political heresy, which can never benefit us, but may bring on us the most serious distresses."

I have endeavored to show the true nature of the arrangement into which the States entered under the old articles of Confederation, and the necessity for a change, and from it, I deduce the following propositions, to-wit:

1st. That the several States entered into the Confederation (by virtue of the Articles of confederation) as *States*, and in *express* terms declared that *each State* retained its *sovereignty, freedom* and *independence*.

2d. That the States, in the language of the "Articles of Confederation," entered into "a *league* of friendship to *assist each other* on account of any attacks made upon them or *either* of them, on account of *sovereignty*."

3d. That this league was formed, and *admitted* by all the States *inefficient*, and that a *radical* change was demanded by all.

4th. That this *league* was abandoned and a CONSTITUTION formed, adopted and ratified in its place.

5th. That the preamble to the Constitution, its various provisions, and the contemporaneous exposition of its *framers*, shew a surrender by the several States, of so much of their *sovereignty* to the General Government, as was necessary to form a *more perfect Union*.

6th. That the Constitution thus formed, and the laws that might be passed in pursuance thereof, were declared, adopted and ratified by the people of the several States, as the supreme law of the land.

But it is said, that whatever the delegated powers to the General Government may have been, yet that there were certain *reserved rights* retained by the States, as States, and that in these reserved rights is included that of *Secession*. It is important to inquire in this connection, as to the origin of this right, did it exist *prior* to the adoption of the Constitution? Or did it originate with the very formation of the Constitution? These are important inquiries, and deserve our most serious consideration.

First, then, did it exist prior to the adoption of the Constitution? I maintain that it did not, because the Article of the Confederation declares, as I have already shown, that the States entered into "a league to assist each other on account of sovereignty, &c.," and as by the very nature of the league, and is also shown from the history of the Confederation, no one State could be controlled by the other; and as the other States, by virtue of their joint or common legislation, could not oppress the others, it therefore follows that this right of Secession, according to the very theory of its advocates, did not exist prior to the Constitution. For, according to that theory, whenever the *Constitution* is violated, and the operation of the General Government becomes oppressive, a State has a right to secede; and they virtually admit that independent of these considerations she cannot.

Again, these States reserved their sovereignty by *express* stipulation. This right did not exist by express provision, nor could it be considered as one of the reserved rights of sovereignty, for that is a contradiction in terms, that would imply that a Government, which is sovereign to all intents and purposes, must, to maintain its sovereignty, its existence as a sovereign power, have certain *reserved rights* to fall back upon. Now this idea of *reserved* rights presupposes that certain rights of *sovereignty* have been surrendered, and that certain others have been retained. Independent, sovereign powers, that enter into a league or treaty, do not thereby surrender their sovereignty or any *part* of it, and this arises necessarily from the very nature of a league. If, therefore, this right of secession did not exist before the Constitution, it will be an easy task, I conceive, to show that it did not grow out of the Constitution itself. The advocates of this theory maintain, that in the language of the 10th section of the Amendments of the Constitution, all powers not delegated to the United States, nor forbidden to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people, and they derive from this latter clause, the right to secede, as *one* of the *reserved rights*. This very idea presupposes the existence of this right before the adoption of the Constitution, which I have endeavored to show, is not so. Now, Mr. Speaker, the reserved rights are such as the States respectively or the people proposed, when the Constitution was framed, and if that of secession did not then exist, *it* could not be *reserved*. This theory is predicated upon the idea, that here was a most important right, admitted by all at the formation of the Constitution to exist; and yet we have the remarkable fact staring us in the face, that not one word is said about it in that instrument. Would the States, I ask, if this was a well ascertained and admitted right at the time, have failed to have asserted it in express and unmistakeable terms? Would they have left it to vague surmise, to conjecture? Would the little State of Delaware have been silent? Would the small State of Rhode Island have failed to have it declared, a State whose opposition to the Constitution was so violent that she was even considered by her sisters refractory, and when, too, her *preference* for the old Articles of Confederation was so strong, and her *aversion* to the Constitution so great, that she was the very last State to come into the Union, under the Constitution. Suppose it had been inserted in the Constitution, would it have been adopted? Does any man believe it? Let us see, Mr. Speaker, how such a provision would have sounded in connection with the 6th Art., 2d Sec., of the Constitution: that provides that "the Constitution and the Laws passed in pursuance thereof, shall be the Supreme Law of the land," provided that each State may withdraw whenever she thinks proper, and that the Constitution and laws shall operate only on those who choose to submit to it! Now what sort of a Constitution would that have been?—The preamble to the Constitution and the 1st resolution of the Senator from Pasquotank, (Mr. Shepard,) declares that the Constitution was ordained and established by the *people* of the several States, in order to form a more perfect union; and yet, according to his second resolution, provision was made under and by the Constitution for the dissolution of the Union, or in the language of the great man of the age, "the Constitution *provides* for its *own destruction*." So that the gentleman's second resolution is an answer to the first.

Mr. Speaker, what does the expression "more perfect union" refer to? Clearly to the Articles of Confederation, and it virtually declares, that under them the States had too much power, and that provision was necessary to promote the harmony of the whole. Now, sir, I should like to be informed, how that Union could be more perfect, which had to depend for its existence upon the will and caprice of each State? For let it not be said, that I am stating the proposition too strongly. If the States have the right to secede, they alone must be the judge of "the cause and the occasion."

But the Senator says that South Carolina nullification "has very properly been pronounced by the whole country, an *absurdity*." Why! Let the gentleman answer! Hear him: "If I have been able to understand what South Carolina unfortunately contended for twenty years ago, it was this: she asserted that whilst a member of the Union, she had a Constitutional right in her sovereign capacity to nullify an act of Congress, or in other words to *decide for herself* whether such an act should be *operative* upon any of *her* citizens."

Now, Mr. Speaker, where is the difference between nullification which the honorable gentleman very properly pronounces an absurdity, and secession? Is not each theory based upon the idea that a State has a "right to *decide for herself*?"

Let me suppose a case. Congress declares War; New York deems the act an *oppressive* exercise of power; she secedes. Pennsylvania thinks it unconstitutional under the circumstances, (for States as well as individuals differ in their construction of the Constitution, as the former Tariff excitement proves.) She nullifies. Now under such circumstances are the laws more or less *operative* upon the citizens of one State than another? If the people of Pennsylvania could be punished for resistance to the laws, could not those of New York likewise? The citizens of each would have precisely the same plea, that their *State had decided for herself!*

If, Mr. Speaker, the reserved rights of the States confer upon them the right to prescribe "mode and measure of redress," whenever they consider themselves aggrieved, it makes the reserved rights paramount to the Constitution itself, and establishes a principle at war with the spirit of all written agreements whatever, that more is *understood* than expressed in the instrument. Take the case of Vermont. She has taken a stand against the Fugitive Slave law. Has she a right to nullify? no, the gentleman will say not. Has she a right to secede? Now, here is a law that is confessedly constitutional, one passed for the preservation peculiarly of Southern rights. I ask, emphatically ask, has any State the right in *any* way to oppose its execution? Will any Southern man say Vermont has this right? if she has, then is the Union truly a "rope of sand." If a State can in *any manner* oppose the execution of "the laws passed in pursuance of the Constitution," then is that instrument which we all have been taught to regard as the *master piece* of human wisdom, "*an absurdity!*"

Did the States give up *none* of their rights of *independent sovereignty?* What says General Washington, in his letter to the States, urging the adoption of the Constitution, dated 17th September, 1787. "It is obviously impracticable, said he, in the Federal Government of these States, to secure all rights of independent sovereignty to *each*, and yet provide for the interest and safety of *all*."

I was surprised, when the Senator quoted Mr. Webster as authority for his doctrine of Secession. What, sir! Daniel Webster a Secessionist!! The great champion of the Constitution, its greatest enemy!! He, who with unsurpassed, aye, with unequalled ability, has illustrated, expounded and defended it, he a Secessionist! (Here Mr. Shepard interfered, and stated that he had not said Mr. Webster was a Secessionist, but that that doctrine might be fairly deduced from his reasoning in reply to Mr. Hayne, and that, like an ingenious *lawyer*, he had explained it away, in his reply to Mr. Calhoun.) Mr. Haughton resumed; I insist, Mr. Speaker, that this doctrine cannot by any fair interpretation of Mr. Webster's language be deduced; on the contrary, it is evident that Mr. Webster is speaking of the natural right of revolution, and if the Senator had taken the trouble to read only one single sentence farther he would have seen that that was his meaning. He says, in the very next sentence to the last one quoted by the Senator, "But I do not understand the doctrine now contended for to be that which, for the sake of distinctness, we may call the right of *revolution*. I understand the gentleman (Mr. Hayne) to maintain that without revolution, without civil commotion, without rebellion, a remedy for supposed abuse and transgression of the powers of the General Government lies in a direct appeal to the interference of State Government. If the gentleman had intended no more than to assert the right of *revolution*, for justifiable cause, he would have said only what all agree to. But I cannot conceive that there can be a middle course between submission to the laws, when regularly pronounced constitutional, on the one hand, and open resistance, which is revolution or rebellion, on the other. I admit that there is an ultimate violent remedy, *above* the Constitution, and in *defiance* of the Constitution, which may be resorted to, when a revolution is to be justified."

The Senator has also called to his aid, the authority of Edward Livingston, but in this an examination into his argument will show the gentleman is equally unfortunate. After using the language quoted by the gentleman, to wit: that "of the act be one of those few which, in its opinion, cannot be submitted to the *Supreme* Court, and be one that will, in the opinion of the State, justify the *risk* of a withdrawal from the Union, that this last *extreme remedy* may at once be resorted to," Mr. Livingston in the very next sentence says: "That the right of resistance to the operation of any act of Congress, in the extreme cases above alluded to, is *not* a right derived *from* the Constitution, but can be justified only on the supposition that the Constitution has been broken and the State absolved from its obligation; and that whenever resorted to, it must be at the *risk* of all the *penalties* attached to an unsuccessful resistance to established authority.

"That the exercise of the powers last mentioned, would introduce a feature in our government, not expressed in the Constitution, not implied from any right of sovereignty *reserved* to the States, not suspected to exist by the *friends or enemies* of the Constitution, when it was framed or adopted, not warranted by practice or contemporaneous exposition, nor implied by the true construction of the Virginia resolutions of '98.

"That the introduction of this feature in our government would *totally change its nature*, make it inefficient, invite dissension, and end, at no distant period, in separation; and that, if it had been proposed in the form of an *explicit* provision in the Constitution, it would have been *unanimously* rejected, both in the Convention that framed that instrument, and in those which adopted it."

[*To be concluded next week.*]

Legislature of North Carolina.

SENATE—*Monday, Dec.* 30.

Mr. Herring presented the memorial of sundry citizens of Duplin and Lenoir counties, against the passage of laws incorporating religious Societies, which on his motion was referred.

Mr. Bower introduced the following resolution, which was laid on the table:

Resolved, That a message be sent to the House proposing that the General Assembly adjourn on the —— day of January next.

Mr. Nixon introduced a bill to amend the Charter of the Wilmington and Manchester R. R. Company. Referred.

Mr. Joyner moved that the Senate take up the bill to incorporate the Raleigh and Gaston R. R. Company, which, after sundry amendments, passed its 2d reading.

The following bills passed the 3d reading and were ordered to be engrossed:

The bill to improve the State Road from Wilkesboro' to the Tennessee line.

The bill to prevent merchants and others from improper trading with Minors.

The bill to incorporate the Fayetteville and Warsaw Plank Road Company.

Mr. Woodfin, two bills—a bill to facilitate the subscription to the N. C. R. R. Company and to insure the immediate representation of stock in said corporation—and a bill to establish a new county by the name of ——; both of which passed 1st time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—*Dec.* 30.

Mr. Webb, a memorial from citizens of Rutherford, praying against the re-establishment of the County of Polk; referred.

Mr. Gordon, a bill to lay off and establish a new County by the name of Blue Ridge, out of portions of Wilkes and Surry.

Mr. Brazier, a bill to pay Talis Jurors in the county of Chatham. Passed 1st reading, and referred.

Mr. Sharp, a bill to establish a new county by the name of ——, out of portions of Buncombe and Yancy. Passed first reading.

Mr. Jones, from the Committee on Propositions and Grievances, reported the bill to lay off and establish a new County by the name of Williams, and recommended its rejection. Rejected, ayes 19, noes 80.

The House proceeded to consider the bill to provide relief for the purchasers of Cherokee lands.

Mr. Rayner withdrew the amendment last offered by him to the bill, and moved to re-consider the vote by which the other amendments had been adopted. He said that he had been charged with opposing this bill because it was a western measure; and he was unwilling to occupy this odious position. The money arising from the source has been appropriated to building a road in the west; and if those interested in it do not think proper to make these amendments, he would not trouble himself farther. The principle of the bill was wrong; he had not changed his opinion on that subject—but he would not offer any more amendments.

After a few remarks from Mr. Hayes, the question was taken on the motion to reconsider, and it prevailed. Mr. R. then withdrew his amendments.

The question then recurring on the passage of the bill on its 2d reading,

Mr. Walton offered the amendment which was rejected on Saturday, viz: to provide for refunding in Cherokee lands to those who have paid an amount above the valuation; which was rejected by a vote of ayes 35, nays 64.

The question was then taken on the passage of the bill, and it was rejected—ayes 50, nays 51.

Mr. Winston moved to reconsider the vote by which this bill was rejected, and then moved to lay this motion on the table, which was agreed to.

The bill to amend the Constitution of North Carolina, was taken up.

Mr. Caldwell, of Guilford, being entitled to the floor, proceeded to address the House.

The House then took a recess.

Afternoon Session.—Mr. Brogden, of Wayne, addressed the House on the bill to amend the Constitution, taking grounds in favor of the original bill, and in opposition to a Convention. When he had concluded,

Mr. Steele, of Richmond, took the floor. He said he believed our Constitution was the best in the world, and he was willing to live under it as it is, until the Arch Angel's last trump shall sound. He argued against legislative amendments, and in favor of amending by a Convention—giving as a strong case in point, the manner in which the bill before the House had been argued. The question, is the proposed amendment right? had not been argued at all. The only questions thus far discussed were, are the people in favor of the amendment? and in what manner shall it be done? Mr. S. was in favor of submitting the question to the people, to say whether they desired any change in the Constitution, and if they desire a change, he wished it to be done by a Convention.

Mr. R. M. Saunders introduced a resolution to terminate the debate on this question at 4 o'clock to-morrow, only allowing 5 minutes to any gentleman offering an amendment to explain it.

After three ineffectual motions to adjourn, and a motion to lay on the table upon which the ayes and noes were called, and after some more discussion, without the vote being taken.

The House at length adjourned.

SENATE—*Tuesday, Dec.* 31.

The only items of special importance in to-day's proceedings were the introduction of a bill by Mr. Gilmer, to ascertain the sense of the freemen of North Carolina, as to the call of a Convention on the Federal Basis; and the adoption of Mr. Bower's Resolution proposing to adjourn on the 13th of January.

Messrs. Edwards and Shepard, in Committee of the whole, debated the Slavery Resolutions.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—*Dec.* 31.

Mr. Martin, a memorial of Mary M. Fuller, praying for damages in consequence of an injury received by her, while travelling on the Raleigh and Gaston Road. Referred.

Mr. Drake, a bill to amend the act to incorporate the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company.

Mr. Stevenson, a bill regulating the emancipation of slaves by last will and testament.

On motion of Mr. Rayner, the House proceeded to the unfinished business of yesterday, viz: the bill to amend the Constitution of North Carolina.

Mr. Winston took the floor. He made an argument in favor of striking out of the Constitution the freehold qualification, opposed an unlimited Convention, and said he would go for the bill of the gentleman from Hertford, (Mr. Rayner,) for a restricted Convention, if it were so changed as to call the Convention immediately, without first submitting the question to the people to say whether they desired the Convention or not—it being the province of the Legislature, under the Constitution, to call a Convention, and not of the people. Mr. W. said he would support the original bill, and called upon his friends to support it—if defeated, he believed some Democrats would rejoice over it, as it would furnish capital for future use. If not passed, this free suffrage question would drag the basis question with it. An unlimited Convention would not suit in a century—the East will never consent to a change in the basis of representation. In answer to a question, Mr. W. said he was opposed to all amendments save that of giving free suffrage.

Mr. Person, of Moore, argued at length in favor of the original bill, and in opposition both to a limited and an unlimited Convention; when he had concluded,

Mr. Cotton, of Chatham, addressed the House in favor of free suffrage, and in favor of the election of Judges by the people.

The further consideration of the question was then postponed to 3½ o'clock, P. M.

A message was received from the Senate, proposing that the two Houses adjourn *sine die* on the 13th day of January. The proposition was laid on the table.

Afternoon Session.—The House resumed the consideration of the bill to amend the Constitution.

Mr. Drake, of Randolph, addressed the House in favor of a Convention. He was in favor of free suffrage, but he desired more than that.

Mr. Webb, of Rutherford, wished to correct the impression on the minds of some, that the people of his county voted for Mr. Reid because of his advocating free suffrage—it was because of a local question. He was in favor of submitting it to the people to say whether they desire a Convention; and if they do, let it come.

The Speaker then stated that the question was on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Davidson, (Mr. Foster,) to the amendment of the gentleman from Hertford, (Mr. Rayner.)

Mr. Person, of Moore, called for a division, and moved that the question be taken first on the striking out.

Mr. Foster withdrew his amendment, stating that he would offer it again at some other stage of the proceedings.

Mr. Hackney moved to amend the amendments by inserting a clause providing for the election of Judges, Public Treasurer, Secretary of State, Comptroller and Justices of the Peace by the people.

Mr. Avery called for a division of the question; and the question being first taken on striking out, the House refused to strike out by a vote of ayes 54, noes 60.

Mr. Foster then offered his amendment [providing in the event of approval by the people, for an unrestricted Convention.] and the question was first taken on striking out, and decided in the negative—ayes 44, noes 70.

AYES—Messrs. Adams, Amis, Bogle, Brazier, A. H. Caldwell, D. F. Caldwell, Campbell, Cotton, Davidson, Douthit, Drake, Dunlap, Erwin, Flemming, Foard, A. G. Foster, A. M. Foster, Gordon, Hackney, G. W. Hayes, Jno. Hayes, J. H. Hill, Holland, J. M. Leach, Locke, Love, Maultsby, E. McKay, McMillan, Parham, Russel, Scott, Sharp, Shinpock, Siler, Sloan, Steele, Thornburgh, Tripp, Walton, Webb, Wiggins, Wiley, B. F. Williams—44.

NAYS—Messrs. Avery, Barco, D. A. Barnes, J. Barnes, Blow, Bond, Boykin, Bridgers, Brogden, Cherry, Cockerham, Dickinson, Durham, Eaton, Eure, Flynt, Fonville, Harrison, Herring, T. P. Hill, Jarvis, Jerkins, Johnson, Jones, Kallum, Kelly, A. J. Leach, Marshall, Martin, Mathis, McDowell, McLean, McCleese, N. McNeill, W. McNeill, Mizell, Montgomery, Newsom, Patterson, Pegram, T. J. Person, Pigott, Poole, Pope, Powers, Rankin, Rayner, Reinhardt, Rollins, Ruffin, L. B. Sanders, R. M. Saunders, Saunderson, Sheek, Sherrill, Sherard, Simmons, Stevenson, Stowe, Stubbs, Sutton, Swanner, Taylor, Thigpen, Thornton, Waugh, J. J. Williams, Wilson, Winstead, Winston—70

The question then recurring on Mr. Rayner's amendment, a division being called, the motion was decided in the negative—ayes 22, noes 88.

Mr. Flemming offered an amendment to provide for taking the vote of the people on the question whether they desire a convention or not, which was rejected by by a vote of —ayes 48, noes 67.

Mr. Steele offered an amendment giving the election of Justices of the Peace to the People. Rejected—ayes 50, noes 64.

Mr. Wiley proposed to amend by striking out the original bill and inserting a bill to provide for taking the vote of the people, to ascertain whether they desire a convention on the federal basis or not. Decided in the negative—ayes 48, noes 65.

Mr. Flemming moved to amend by adding the following: Be it further enacted, that in addition to free suffrage, all men have a right to be equally represented, and to have their votes counted as well as given. Rejected—ayes 37.

Mr. Walton moved an amendment, providing that the property qualification for members of both branches of the Legislature be abolished. Rejected—ayes 30, noes 74.

Mr. Leach, of Davidson, offered an amendment providing for the election of Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts, Secretary of State, Treasurer and Comptroller by the people; which was rejected—ayes 36, noes 77.

The question was then taken on the original bill reported by the Committee, known as the Free Suffrage Bill, and it passed its second reading by the following vote—ayes 89, noes 24.

Ayes—Messrs. Adams, Avery, Barco, J. Barnes, Blow, Bogle, Bond, Boykin, Brazier, Bridgers, Brogden, A. H. Caldwell, Cockerham, Cotton, Davidson, Dickinson, Douthit, Durham, Erwin, Fonville, A. G. Foster, Flemming, Flynt, Gordon, Hackney, Harrison, G. W. Hayes, J. Hayes, Herring, J. H. Hill, S. P. Hill, W. Hill, Holland, Jarvis, Jerkins, Johnston, Jones, Kallum, A. J. Leach, J. M. Leach, Love, Marshall, Martin, Mathis, McDowell, McLean, McMillan, N. McNeill, W. McNeill, Mizell, Montgomery, Newsom, Patterson, Pegram, S. J. Person, T. J. Person, Piggott, Pope, Powers, Rankin, Reinhardt, Rollins, Ruffin, L. B. Sanders, R. M. Saunders, E. D. Saunderson, Scott, Sharp, Sheek, Sherrill, Sherard, Shinpock, Siler, Sloan, Steele, Stevenson, Stowe, Sutton, Stubbs, Swanner, Taylor, Thigpen, Thornton, Tripp, Waugh, Webb, Wiley, B. F. Williams, J. J. Williams, Wilson, Winstead and Winston—89.

Noes—Mess Amis, D A Barnes, D F Caldwell, Campbell, Cherry, Drake, Dunlap, Eaton, Eure, Foard, Foster, Kelly, Locke, Maultsby, McKoy, McCleese, Parham, Poote, Rayner, Russell, Simmons, Thruburg, Walton, Wiggins—24.

When the result was announced by the Speaker, great applause was heard in various parts of the House.

The House then adjourned about 8½ o'clock.

SENATE—*Wednesday, Jan.* 1.

The proceedings of this day are unimportant. Several bills, which had been referred to committees, were reported back, and 14 private bills were read a 3d time.

The Senate attended the Inauguration of Governor Reid, in the House of Commons, and soon afterwards adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—*Jan.* 1.

Mr. McMillan introduced a bill to lay off and establish a new county by the name of New River, out of portions of Ashe and Wilkes.

Mr. Rayner, a bill to provide for the more thorough and efficient administration of the law in relation to Common Schools. Passed 1st reading and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Winston moved to take up the motion to re-consider the bill to provide relief for the purchasers of Cherokee lands; which was agreed to. The motion to reconsider prevailed, and the bill was put upon its second reading and passed—ayes 56, nays 37.

Mr. Jones, from the Committee on Propositions and Grievances, reported adversely on the bill to lay off and establish a new County by the name of Madison; and recommended its rejection. Read 2d time and rejected.

The Inauguration.—The hour of 12 having arrived, the House made preparation for receiving the Senators, and for proceeding to the inauguration of the Governor elect.

The ceremony concluded, and the Senators having retired, on motion, the House adjourned.

SENATE—*Thursday, Jan.* 2.

Mr. Cameron presented sundry memorials, accompanied by bills, in relation to the better government of the town of Fayetteville. Referred.

Mr. Barringer, a preamble and resolutions, declaring it to be the policy of the South to oppose henceforth the increase of the present rates of Tariff on foreign imports, beyond what may be necessary for an economical administration of the General Government. Mr. B. enforced the policy and the propriety of his resolutions in a clear and forcible manner.

Mr. Hoke, a bill to establish in North Carolina a Military Institute.

On motion of Mr. Joyner, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill to incorporate the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road company, which was amended, read third time, passed, and ordered to be engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Haughton, the bill to provide for the incorporation of Turnpike and Plank Road companies and for other purposes, was taken up, read the 2d time, amended and passed.

At 12 o'clock the Senate resumed the consideration of the resolutions and reports on Slavery. After speeches by Messrs. Shepard and Haughton, The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—*Jan.* 2.

Mr Steele presented a memorial from citizens of Richmond county, asking the aid of the State in works of Internal Improvement.

Mr Love, a petition from about 650 citizens of Haywood and Macon counties, praying the Legislature to take some step for having the remnant of the Cherokee tribe of Indians moved from this State. Referred.

Mr. Cherry, a resolution instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of requiring retailers of spiritous liquors to take an oath not to sell to slaves, before obtaining a license. Adopted.

On motion of Mr Winston, the resolutions from the Senate in relation to Nag's Head, were taken up on their second reading.

Mr Cherry submitted a few remarks in support of the resolutions.

Mr Person, of Moore, opposed them on the principle that the General Government had no power, under the constitution, to engage in works of Internal Improvements—and said that those members who believed this doctrine ought to vote against the resolutions.

Mr D. A. Barnes advocated their passage, and said that Democrats might vote for the resolutions without abandoning their principles—it was a national work and not local.

Mr R. M. Saunders would vote for them on the ground that it would be a constitutional act on the part of Congress, under the clause giving Congress the power to regulate commerce. If that clause did not embrace works of this kind, he did not see what it was intended for. He had voted for the work in Congress on this principle, and he would vote for it here.

Mr Person disclaimed any intention of endeavoring to enlist party feeling in opposition to the resolutions. He wished every one to vote from his own views of what is right—he would support the principle alluded to by him, although the proposition was to benefit North Carolina.

Mr Avery of Burke thought it peculiarly a State and not a National work. If the State should engage in a liberal system of improvement in the west, he would vote for an appropriation for this work. But he belonged to that class of politicians who believed the Gen. Government had no power to engage in works of this kind. He admitted the power to build light houses, improve harbors, &c.

Mr. Rayner thought there could be no question that the General Government had the power to do this work, and it should do it. The General Government, by revenue on imports, will receive the benefits resulting from having a good harbor, and not the State Government. The general interests of commerce demand the work, and the interests of North Carolina particularly. therefore belongs to that power which legislates for the whole country, to make provision for the work. Humanity appealed loudly in behalf of the lives of thousands of seamen were lost that coast for the want of a safe harbour. He referred to the opinion of Gen. Jackson and Mr. Calhoun to sustain the position that it was within the constitutional powers of the General Government—the latter having asserted the power to remove snags from the Mississippi; and if so it clearly had the power to do this work. He hoped gentlemen would withdraw their opposition, as that the resolutions would pass fly a unanimous vote. An appropriation of $50,000 for this work had passed both houses of Congres once, and John Tyler in the plenitude of his power, had vetoed it. It had since passed the House of Representatives but failed in the Senate.

Mr. Winston stated the fact that all parties, in the eastern section of the State, were in favor of the work.

Mr S. J. Person offered the following amendment:

"Provided the same can be done by Congress in the exercise of its constitutional power."

Messrs Rayner and Fleming opposed this, as supplying that the Legislature had doubts on the subject.

Mr Person said he had been touched by the appeals of gentlemen, and wished to put the resolutions in such a shape that he could vote for them. The amendment was rejected.

The resolutions then passed 2d reading, 78 to 27.

The Slavery Report and Resolutions came up.

Mr R. M. Saunders addressed the House in support of the resolutions of the majority. He was not opposed to the act abolishing the slave trade in the District of Columbia—thought it due to the feelings of Northern gentlemen. He contended for the right of a State to secede, adducing the Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions of 1798, and Jefferson and Madison as authorities to sustain him—though thought it inexpedient to assert the doctrine in these resolutions. Mr. S spoke of the fugitive slave law, of the probability of its being enforced in the non-slaveholding States, and of the consequences that he thought would and ought to ensue in the event of its not being enforced. And on this subject read part of a letter from Mr. Rencher, giving an account of his attempt to capture some fugitives of his in Boston, &c.

Afternoon Session.—The bill to give the election of Clerks and Masters to the people was advocated by Mr. Drake; after which it was recommitted to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Love moved to take up the bill to amend the Constitution—the free suffrage bill—on its 2d reading, but the motion was not agreed to.

A number of private bills passed.

SENATE—*Friday, Jan.* 3.

Various bills were reported back by committees.

Mr. Richardson introduced a bill to incorporate a Bank in Wadesborough.

The general Plank Road and Turnpike bill passed 3d reading and ordered to be engrossed.

The bill to improve the public roads was rejected, 22 to 22—the Speaker voting in the negative. [It was subsequently reconsidered.]

The debate on slavery was continued for a short time between Messrs. Gilmer and Shepard.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—*Jan.* 3.

Mr. Rayner introduced a bill to amend an act to incorporate the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company.

Mr. Pigott, a bill to vest in the Literary Fund all property that shall hereafter escheat to the State.

Mr. Avery spoke on the Slavery resolutions. He supported the resolutions reported by the minority of the Committee, contending for the right of secession. Mr. A. took the position that the State was sovereign, and that the General Government was not, &c. &c.

Mr. Eaton asked Mr. A. if no allegiance was due to the General Government, how could treason be committed against the United States?

Mr. Avery answered in a confused manner, but was understood to say that the allegiance of the citizen was due to the U. States Government only through the State Government—that the President called upon the Governor and the Governor upon the citizen, and if he resisted the power of the State, it was treason.

Mr. Eaton remarked that Congress had passed laws for the punishment of treason, the constitutionality of which no one had questioned. He did not rise to make a speech now, but expected to express his views upon all the subjects embraced in the resolutions before the debate closed.

Mr. Dargan spoke at length, taking strong ground in favor of the doctrine of secession.

Afternoon Session.—Mr. Scott introduced a resolution, to adjourn *sine die* on the 20th inst. Laid on the table.

Mr. Erwin moved that the House take up, on their second reading, the resolutions offered by him yesterday in relation to a tariff for the protection of articles manufactured in non-slaveholding States; which motion prevailed.

A debate ensued of considerable interest, in which Messrs. Rayner, Erwin, D. A. Barnes, Stevenson and Steele participated.

Several resolutions to amend were rejected, and the resolutions all passed their 2d reading, by votes ranging from 104 yeas and 1 nay, to 59 yeas and 31 nays.

SENATE—*Saturday, Jan.* 4.

Mr. Cameron introduced a bill to increase the revenue of the State. [This bill proposes an additional tax on Itinerant Brokers.]

Mr. Shepard a bill to extend the jurisdiction of Justices of Peace in certain cases.

Various reports, bills, &c. of no general importance, were presented.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—*Jan.* 4.

Mr R. M. Saunders, from the Committee on the Judiciary, introduced a bill to amend

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1851.

THINGS AT RALEIGH.—The letters of our intelligent correspondent state some interesting things which one cannot get out of the Raleigh papers.

The movement of the Western members, on Gov. Reid's Inaugural, manifests more independence of party trammels than we could have looked for. It is evident that the Locofocos have raised the whirlwind. Let us see how they will manage to control it. For our own part, we go for an open unlimited Convention, for the reasons, that without it the mouths of demagogues cannot be shut, and that now, before agitation has grown into excitement and bitterness, justice to all sections will be more liberally dispensed than it may be a few years hence, when, if denied now, the public clamor will *compel* the call of a Convention. We have no fear of oppression at the hands of the Western people. There is too much old fashioned *honesty* in the composition of the great mass of the people of this State, of all sections, to permit a doubt that the compromises of the Constitution will be, in all essential particulars preserved. We warn our Eastern friends that they had better have a Convention now than hereafter.

We are much surprised to see that Gen. Saunders alluded to the Senior Editor of this paper in a speech which he delivered in the House on Thursday. The delicacy and propriety of such allusions in such a place, may well be questioned. *We* use the public press to express our views. That press is open to all men. But Gen. Saunders does not resort to that arena, when he wishes to insinuate a falsehood to the injury of an Editor. *He* speaks where he cannot be replied to. And he and other members have done this so frequently during the present session, as to make it doubtful whether they have debated the question of its propriety, to say nothing of its magnanimity.

As to what we are informed Gen. Saunders insinuated, we have only to remark, that there is not the slightest foundation for it. We have never wavered from the sentiment expressed in this paper on the 29th of October, that "the Union cannot stand, and ought not to stand, if this (the fugitive slave law,) the only one of the series of measures which is of any real value to the South, is either repealed or nullified." That was our opinion then; it has been our opinion ever since; it is our opinion now. And we have taken frequent occasion, if not needlessly to reiterate the language, at least to enforce the sentiment.

But suppose we *had* uttered other (and we presume he means differing,) sentiments since that time, how did Gen. Saunders know that we had been induced to do so by the leaders of our party, or by any body? Is he in the confidence of the leaders of the Whig party? Or in ours? Probably not. The whole insinuation is one of those little things for which Gen. Saunders is somewhat noted. It is an insinuation of an untruth.

As to the General's preparation to "stand by us," that is one of the best jokes we have heard this season. Rather, we suspect, is the General "prepared to stand by" the door of the public crib, [and that is a place near which we never approach,] as a candidate for some office,—a Judgeship, if the Legislature should have one to give, or any thing else that will pay well.

The admirable manner in which Mr. Eaton, a democrat from Warren (and one of the most able and estimable in the State,) spiked one of the great guns of his party, is happily shown by our correspondent. It must have been a rich scene.

The Inaugural Address of Gov. Reid was received yesterday, too late for publication this week. It is of no great force. Declares that "the encroachments of the North on the domestic institutions of the South have already proceeded to the farthest allowable point," and recommends co-operation with other States to maintain our rights.—Recommends further police regulations in regard to slaves and free negroes.—Is in favor of "a judicious system of Internal Improvements by the State." !!!—Advocates Education, and opposes a change in the basis of distribution of the School Fund.—Recommends Equal Suffrage, apart from any other proposed change of the Constitution.—Opposes a Convention.—And finally, recommends to the favorable consideration of the Assembly, the election of Judges and Justices by the people.

RALEIGH CORRESPONDENCE.

RALEIGH, January 2, 1850.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Son—Dear Sirs: Yesterday David S. Reid was inaugurated as Governor, and you will doubtless receive his inaugural address through the Raleigh papers in time for your next issue. The ceremony was of course an interesting one, but was less imposing than any previous one that I have attended. There was not that array of beauty which has usually graced the scene. The ladies, uninfluenced by the sordid motives which too often control the judgments of *men*, and following the promptings of warm uncorrupted hearts, and clear understandings, go for the right, and are generally Whigs in sentiment. Do not understand me as saying there was no beauty present; for about two dozen ladies attended, old and young, and among these were some very bright faces, and eyes that could speak volumes of beauty and sentiment to a young lover's heart.

The Governor's address gave great dissatisfaction to the western members; and judging from rumors, may be instrumental in defeating the "equal suffrage" bill. The members from the west, without distinction of party, had a meeting in the capitol last night, and I understand some fine speeches were made. It is said that it was determined to bring out a candidate for Gov. at the next election who is in favor of an open Convention, and of course to bury national politics—but this I do not fully credit. It is also said that it was determined to defeat the "equal suffrage bill," and this I think very probable from the signs of fear manifested in the democratic ranks when the bill came up on its third reading to-day. They would not suffer it to be taken up. The fact is, my dear sirs, that D. S. Reid, small man as he is, has set a ball in motion that will not be stopped until many material alterations are made in the constitution. And it is heart-sickening to think that these alterations are to be made under all the appliances, currents and under currents, excited by ambition and selfishness, which are almost inseparable from a legislative enactment. If the alterations ought to be made, certainly it had better be done in a Convention called for the purpose, and composed of men of experience, and selected with a special reference to their fitness for such duties. But I do not propose to discuss this question—my object is simply to give you the news.

The Slavery resolutions were discussed in both ends of the capitol to-day. Mr. Shepard, I understand, admitted in discussion that secession was not a constitutional remedy—a doctrine which it was generally supposed he contended for. Mr. Haughton, it is said, made a capital speech.—Gen. Saunders made a strong effort in the House. He had occasion to speak of the senior editor of the Observer, when on the fugitive slave bill, and did it in complimentary terms; though after quoting from an article in your paper on that subject, written soon after your return from the North, he made an insinuation which somewhat detracted from it. He said if you were prepared to stand by the language used in that article, he was prepared to stand by you; but he cared not what sentiments you may have been induced to utter since by the leaders of your party. You can turn to the article in your file in which you speak of the probability of the fugitive slave law not being enforced at the North. One sentiment which he quoted with emphasis was this: In the event this law is not enforced, "the Union cannot stand, and ought not to stand."

I write in great haste. Yours, &c., A.

RALEIGH, Jan'y 4, 1851.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Son: Dear Sirs: Yesterday and to-day the House has had under discussion the Resolutions relating to Negro Slavery.—Yesterday Messrs. Avery and Dargan spoke, and to-day Mr. Eaton. Mr. Avery and Mr. Dargan are strong for secession—strong, I mean, in their feelings. Mr. Avery stands high with his party; but never was a man more completely "used up" than he was by the reply of Mr. Eaton to-day. You may think this a mere opinion of mine, and ask for evidence. Take a specimen. Mr. Avery had denied that the government of the U. States was sovereign—contending that the sovereignty rested in the States. Mr. Eaton read from the Constitution of the United States the article giving Congress the power to declare war, to make peace, treaties, &c., and asked if these were not attributes of sovereignty! Sovereignty could be divided as certainly as that an apple or an orange could be divided, although the gentleman (Mr A.) thought not; and here it is so divided, said he, pointing to the Constitution, between the States and the General Government.

Take another. Mr. Avery said that the United States' Government had no citizens, and therefore was not sovereign. Mr. E. read from the Constitution of the U. S. the article providing that members of Congress shall have been "citizens of the U. S." a certain number of years, and that the President shall be a native born "citizen of the U. S." He would tell the gentleman where he belonged. He (Mr. A.) was a citizen of Morganton, a citizen of Burke county, a citizen of North Carolina, and a citizen of the United States! and he would add, that the gentleman reflected honor upon them all. Mr. E. said, "I, too, am a citizen of the United States, and I glory in the name. I am as proud of my country as ever a Roman citizen was of his, with the proud eagle floating above him."

And yet another. Mr. Avery said that the President could not call upon the militia except through the Governor. Mr. Eaton read from an act of Congress, bearing the signature of George Washington, a provision authorizing the President to call upon the militia officers themselves without the intervention of the Governor—and remarked that the gentleman's doctrines would lead him to the very door of the Hartford Convention. The Governors of Massachusetts and Connecticut, in 1812, entertained similar views to those expressed by the gentleman, and he had the authority of Judge Story for saying that Massachusetts had abandoned that position; so that Connecticut was left alone. All the other States condemned it.

These, I confess, are imperfectly presented. I have only attempted to give you "the print of the footsteps of Hercules, and from these you can judge of the dimensions of the body." He was equally triumphant in his reply to Gen. Saunders, though the General did not leave himself so open to attack.

I have not forgotten Mr. Dargan in my admiration of the effort of Mr. Eaton. Mr. Dargan's speech was much more difficult to answer than Mr. Avery's. He condemns Nullification, but avows himself a secessionist; and is "willing to stand or fall on that doctrine." Mr. Dargan is often eloquent, sometimes humorous, and always zealous. The whole House, I presume, readily responded to his honest and indignant denunciation of the course pursued by the fanatics at the North.

Mr. Dobbin, of your town, I presume, will address the Committee on Monday.

There was nothing of particular interest in the Senate to-day. Yours, A.

MR. HAUGHTON'S SPEECH.—We regret to be compelled to divide this powerful constitutional argument against the doctrine of Secession. But the latter part only came to hand a few hours before we go to press, and we cannot get it in type for this paper.

The Register states that on Thursday, Mr. Shepard, the principal advocate of this heresy, "disclaimed having contended that Secession was a constitutional right." This disclaimer has taken every body by surprize. If it be not a constitutional right, what is it but a revolutionary right? And that right, when government becomes too oppressive to be endured, nobody in this land of liberty denies.

"Mr. Haughton replied to Mr. S., (says the Register,) with great credit to his reputation as a ready, no less than logical debater. We could but be more forcibly struck with the unfortunate ambiguity with which Mr. Shepard has defined his position, when Mr. Haughton pronounced it strange, that, while disclaiming secession to be a right under the Constitution, he should have quoted from Mr. Livingston a "*Constitutional*" argument in favor of an "*inherent*" right!"

Gen. Saunders, too, in the Commons, avowed himself a Secessionist, though by his casting vote, (it is rumored,) the doctrine was excluded from the resolutions which he reported!

CONGRESS.—By way of Charleston, (where later mails were received on Friday last than we had up to yesterday,) we have some account of the proceedings of Congress on Monday and Tuesday last.

The most notable incident is a message from the President, in answer to a resolution, communicating the correspondence between the Austrian Charge de Affairs and Mr. Webster, in relation to the action of the United States on the Hungarian struggle for liberty, against which Austria had entered her protest.

The correspondence created quite a sensation. It consists of but one letter on each side. All parties in the Senate were enthusiastic in their admiration of Mr. Webster's letter. Messrs. Cass, Underwood, Rusk, Mangum, Jeff. Davis, Douglas, and Badger, expressed their approbation. 5000 extra copies were ordered. It is described as a powerful vindication of the rights and policy of our country from the insolent pretensions of Austria.

The House has, by a majority of two to one, passed a bill making land warrants, under the late bounty act, assignable. This will make the warrants more valuable.

The cheap postage bill was under discussion in the House, up to Saturday last, as we learn by Telegraph to the Raleigh Register.

Mr. Benton has introduced a bill to accelerate the sale of the public lands, and to give to the States in which they lie, the remainder unsaleable. In a speech on it, he favored a modification of the tariff, by a resort to specific duties—a consequence of giving up the lands as a source of revenue.

THE MAILS.—NON-INTERCOURSE.—This morning there are *six Northern mails* due here. There has been a great snow storm. We hear of one to two feet depth in the upper part of this State.—Here it was scarcely two inches deep.

P. S. Four or five of the mails came this morning. They contain nothing of much importance.

MAIL CONTRACTS.—The Postmaster General has advertised Proposals for bids for carrying the mails in Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, for four years from the 1st of July next. The bids to be received till the 1st of April.

We have looked over with some care the long list of routes in this State, and whilst we find that the proposals are generally for the same service as heretofore, yet there are two changes in contemplation which, if carried into effect, will be of importance to this place. They are, that, in addition to proposals for contracts as at present, "proposals are invited" for only a tri-weekly mail between this place and Raleigh, for a daily mail between this place and Warsaw, and for a tri-weekly mail only between this place and Cheraw.—This we suppose is with a view to transferring the Northern mail from the Raleigh to the Warsaw route. It is probable that in this way we might receive our mails with more regularity, and we would like to see the experiment tried; but not at the expense of giving up the daily mail to Raleigh, the capital of the State, between which and the second commercial town in the State we really think a daily communication should be kept up. And surely Cheraw may fairly lay claim to a daily mail. We hope our citizens will exert themselves to prevent any curtailment of our present mail facilities. We see that a daily mail is contemplated even from Raleigh to Rocky Mount, passing by four little post offices. Surely Fayetteville and the counties East, West, and South, have more claim to a daily mail than those five small offices.

FAYETTEVILLE AND SOUTHERN PLANK ROAD COMPANY.—The first meeting of the Stockholders, under the charter passed by the present Legislature, was held in the Public Hall on Thursday last—George McNeill, Esq., in the Chair, and Arch'd A. T. Smith, Esq., Secretary. The attendance was pretty full, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, more than two-thirds of the stock being represented in person or by proxy.

After formally and unanimously accepting the charter, and adopting bye-laws, the Company proceeded to the election of Nine Directors, as follows: Rev. J. R. McIntosh, of Robeson county, Col. Daniel McNeill of Richmond county, and A. A. McKethan, G. Deming, C. Benbow, Beverly Rose, J. W. Pearce, J. H. Cook, and A. E. Hall, of Fayetteville.

The Route has been surveyed by Mr D. G. McDuffie, the estimates and specifications prepared, and two propositions are said to have been made to take the whole contract at the Engineer's estimates.

The distance is 15½ miles, to Lumber Bridge Church, in Robeson, the Southern terminus, (where the heavy sand also terminates.) By adopting almost a straight line, which the face of the country admits of, the distance is shortened more than 2 miles as compared with the present road. The expense of construction is estimated at $20,297, and the incidental expenses at $2104, making $22,401 in all. The amount of stock subscribed is $22,500.

It will be seen by the advertisement in this paper that the work will be let to the lowest bidder on the 14th inst.

FAYETTEVILLE AND RALEIGH PLANK ROAD.—We hope that those who have this work in hand will speedily call the subscribers together, under the charter, and let us make the road as far as the money subscribed will pay, which will be more than half way to Raleigh. The benefit to the trade and travel of this place may not be as great as if it could be finished to Raleigh, but it will be sufficient to compensate handsomely those who invest their money in it. And there cannot be a doubt, that if we build 30 miles of the road, either this town or the people on the road, or in Raleigh, or all together, will go on and finish it. Let us therefore go ahead.

The amount of Tolls received on the Plank Road, (18 miles,) during the past month, was $382 70. The total of tolls, thus far, is over $1800. Of course we presume there will be a dividend in April.

P. S. The Directors yesterday ordered a Survey of a line from some point of the road to Deep River; and from another point in Randolph to Salem; both with a view to Branches of the road.

We had the pleasure a few days ago of seeing in this town the Hon. Mr. GRIDER, a distinguished member of the N. Y. State Senate, but even better known as the pioneer advocate of the Plank Road system in his own State. After riding over our Plank Road, he pronounced it the very best one he had ever seen, particularly in the quality of the lumber of which it is constructed. He anticipates great prosperity to our town and State from the adoption of these roads, and expressed a strong desire to visit us ten years hence, to see for himself the change which they will produce in our condition. Of the many similar roads in his State, he does not know one which does not pay, and he mentioned some remarkable instances of their effect upon isolated towns which had been brought by them into close and prosperous contact with the world.

DIVIDEND.—The Bank of Fayetteville has declared a dividend of 4 per ct for the last 6 months.

CENSUS OF NORTH CAROLINA.

	1850.	1840.	Inc.	Dec.
Jones	5068	4945	123	
Orange }	17050	24356	4190	
Alamance }	11496			
Macon	6389	4869	1520	
Pitt	13436	11806	1630	
Currituck,	7505	6703	802	
Chatham,	18405	16242	2163	
Onslow,	8743	7527	1216	

Total. In 48 counties, in 1850, 527,977. In 1840, 460,133. Increase, 67,844.

The following (the last five not official) cannot be compared with the census of 1840, as they have been divided or are new counties:

Mecklenburg	13814
Union	10050
Caldwell,	6319
Ashe,	8701
Wilkes,	12104
Watauga,	3401
Yancey,	8205
Buncombe,	19000
Cleaveland,	10383

Total population of 64 counties out of 79, 681,521.

Charlotte has a population of 1159.

CENSUS ITEMS.

VERMONT.—Official returns from all but 8 towns in the State, show a population of 303,190—a gain since 1840 of 20,668. The remaining towns will probably increase the gain to 21,000. This is only about 7 1-10 per cent.

MISSOURI.—Fifty counties contain a population of 360,811, and if the increase in the remaining counties is in the same ratio, the State will have 672,000 inhabitants. In 1840, it was 383,702.—If this estimate be correct, the increase has been 288,000, or about 75 per cent.

OHIO.—In 49 counties the increase is 288,915, over 41 per cent. The entire population will be about 2,150,000.

CENSUS—APPORTIONMENT.—The Raleigh Register considers it certain that our State will lose two members of Congress under the Apportionment of Representation to be fixed at the next Session of Congress. Though this was regarded as probable whilst it was believed that the increase of our population would not be more than about 50,000 to 75,000, yet we are now inclined to believe, that with an increase of about 120,000, we shall lose but one member. The Register assumes that the entire population of the United States will be 23,000,000, and that, to constitute a House of 233 members, the apportionment of population for each member will be 100,000. But the Register overlooked the fact, that of the 23,000,000, (even supposing the entire population to reach that, which we doubt,) there will be more than 3,000,000 of slaves, &c., of whom only three-fifths will be counted as federal or representative population. This would reduce the 23,000,000 to perhaps 21,800,000 of Federal population. An apportionment of 100,000 to each member would therefore make the House consist of only 218 members. To make 233 members out of that Representative population, the apportionment should be fixed at 93,562. This will give North Carolina eight members, if her representative population prove to be, as it doubtless will, 740,000 to 750,000. Eight members, at 93,562 each, would require a Federal population of 748,496, just about the number our State will evidently have. But suppose our federal population should fall short of that, by 20, or 30,000, still our surplus over the number necessary for seven members would be so large as to entitle us to the eighth.

We think, however, that the population of the U. S. will be materially less than 23,000,000. In 1840 it was 17,069,453, and the general estimate is of an increase of 30 per cent. equal to 5,120,835; or 22,190,288.

The increase in our population, in 48 counties out of 79, is 67,844. The population in these counties is 480,889. The remainder of the counties have probably nearly 370,000.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.—We learn from the Raleigh Register's telegraphic despatch, that the Niagara arrived at Halifax on Friday, with Liverpool dates to the 21st. Cotton had advanced ⅛ to ¼. Sales of the week 65,000 bales.

No other news of importance.

FACTORY BURNT.—We regret to learn that the Cotton Factory of M. Townsend, Esq. near Bennetsville, S. C., was totally destroyed by fire on Tuesday last, about 2½ o'clock P. M. The fire was caused by friction from the upright, which communicated to the cotton in the Picker room. So rapid was the progress of the flames that a part of the hands had to jump from the second story, by which four persons were badly hurt. By great exertions Mr. Townsend's Store, Dwelling, and Cotton Houses were saved.

Mr. T's loss is $22,000, viz: Factory, Machinery, &c. $20,000. Yarn, Cotton, &c, $2,000. He was insured for $5,000 in the Howard Office, New York, and $2,500 in the Protection, Hartford.

The dwelling of Mr. F. J. Lord, at Orton Mills, Brunswick county, was destroyed by fire on the night of the 28th ult., with nearly all the furniture.

AN ITEM FOR THE ABOLITIONISTS.—A transaction came under our observation a few days ago which is so creditable to all concerned that we venture to mention it.

A colored man in Newbern, Samuel Green by name, has purchased his own and his wife's freedom, by the avails of his own industry; and, desiring to emigrate to Liberia, wrote to this place to know if he could purchase his mother, who belonged to Mr. Waddle Cade, with a view to carry her with him. Mr. Cade generously offered to take fifty dollars for the woman, who is 60 years of age, though he was offered $100 for her in this place. The man forwarded a check for the amount, and ere this the mother is on her way to join her son. Before she left, however, her heart began to fail her, and she inquired of her master if he would sell her to some one in this place, seeming to think that perhaps it might be better to remain here in slavery than to be free in Liberia.

Another.—A wealthy gentleman of New York, formerly of this place, the owner of four valuable slaves in this State, has lately offered to them to send them to Liberia, or to allow them to select masters for themselves in North Carolina. Two of them concluded to go to Liberia, and have passed through this place for that purpose. The other two,—one a young woman about 20, and the other a man about 40 years of age,—have determined to remain slaves in North Carolina rather than be free in Liberia.

The highly intelligent and truly philanthropic owner did not propose to take them to a free State. He had tried that experiment with others of his slaves, and the result was a source only of pain and mortification. Experience had shown him, that a slave is better off here than a free colored person in a free State.

Such facts as the above will have weight with all Northern men except the crack-brained beings who think they do God service by stealing their neighbors' property, though they seldom lift a finger to relieve the distress of a poor creature at their own doors.

Henry I. Toole, Esq., Editor of the Wilmington Aurora, died in that place on the 28th ult., leaving an interesting family of five young children.

We had no personal acquaintance with Mr. Toole, never having even seen him. But he was extensively known throughout the State. The Wilmington Intelligencer says,—

"He was a gentleman of fine talents, liberal education, and good social qualities. But his sun went down ere the evening of life had arrived—even in the 41st year of his age. His remains were removed on Monday morning to the Cars, and thence to his native county, Edgecombe, there to slumber, by the side of those who possessed the affections of his heart while in life."

The braggart Editor of the North Carolinian can fight more battles (*upon paper*) than any individual of our acquaintance. He gained immortal honors by volunteering (upon paper) to fight the Mexicans. And every three months or so, he satisfies himself (upon paper) that *if* he were to attempt to chastise the Senior Editor of the Observer for the scorn and contempt with which that Senior Editor has always regarded him, and expressed for him, and acted to him, he would be—what? *Indicted! or sued for damages!* Now this is an assertion not warranted by any thing we have ever said or done. And we tell the Editor, once for all, that we should no more dream of indicting him, or suing him, for any such attempt, than we should think of skinning a dead dog. There is another thing which the law allows a man to do if attacked, and that is, *to defend himself.* Neither the law nor the Senior Editor's principles allow him to go out of his way to assault any blackguard who may abuse him; but both would justify him in repelling an attack, even from the Editor of the Carolinian. Further, he fully acknowledges his responsibility, legal, moral, and personal, for what he publishes. He has never thought of shrinking from that responsibility. He has never threatened personal violence to any one. The Editor of the Carolinian *has*, repeatedly. To that Editor, therefore, belongs the application of his own quotation, as to those who are "afraid to strike."

The malignant creature who conducts the Carolinian, has published falsehood after falsehood, about the Senior Editor personally. Recently, he said, that we had gone before the Independent Company, and with tears in our eyes, endeavored to persuade them not to volunteer for the Mexican war. To disprove that vile falsehood, of the man's own manufacture, (for no one else ever heard of such a silly story,) only opened the way for another, that we had indicted a man for making a demand of explanation from us. This was equally false, and he now, with unusual honesty, "takes it back." But he adds,—

"He certainly appeared before the Grand Jury in the case to which we allude, and we have no doubt, that if the note had been addressed to him, instead of to another individual, the same result would have occurred—an indictment."

When a man is summoned to go before the Grand Jury to testify, we believe it is customary to obey the summons. That is what we did. We had no agency in causing that summons. Circumstances, indeed, made us regret it exceedingly. But we never before heard it urged as a reproach against any one, that he obeyed such a summons.

There is one truth the Carolinian has told, and as it is not often that he has done so, in regard to us, where a falsehood would serve his purpose, it deserves to be recorded. It is, that if the "demand for explanation," as he calls it, (or challenge to fight a duel, as it really was,) "had been sent to us instead of to another individual, the same result would have occurred—an indictment." That is true. Whilst we have not hesitated, at all times, to acknowledge our responsibility for any thing which we say, we have as little hesitation to avow our abhorrence of duelling. The coward, therefore, who, knowing this, should endeavor to acquire a reputation for courage by sending such a challenge to us, should assuredly be indicted, as the laws properly provide in all such cases. We profess to be a law abiding man. We are neither above nor below its protection. Those who are, may attempt to ridicule its wise provisions, to bring them into contempt, and to restore a brutish law, of unbridled passion and violence.

But these assaults upon the law are even surpassed by the Carolinian's habitual assaults upon religion. Arrogating to himself, with all his malignity, the prerogative of Deity, he dares to question the sincerity of another man's "piety"—a matter between that man and his Maker only, which was never obtruded upon the public, except by this self-constituted judge, who thus attempts to strike a blow alike at religion and its professor. For who will profess religion if he is to be singled out and his "piety" habitually sneered at through the columns of a public journal?—a journal which ought to be the supporter and advocate of religion and law; but which constitutes itself a public nuisance when it labors to undermine the foundations of both, and which besides has so little sense of decency as further to violate the privacy of domestic life, by pressing into its dirty columns, in the dirty service of its party, the manners and habits of respectable private ladies.

One word more: The Carolinian says, of the Senior Editor of the Observer,—

"He does not deny, however, that he sued a brother editor for slander."

This is not exactly true, but is much nearer the truth than the Carolinian usually gets. We sued an editor for *libel*—an infamous libel, in which that *brother* editor endeavored to wound, not only the Senior Editor, but his dead parents, and his living posterity. A libel reiterated and persisted in, with malignity like that of the *brother* editor of the Carolinian.

FREE SUFFRAGE, &c.—The action of the House of Commons on the various proposed amendments to the Constitution, is worthy of careful consideration. It will be seen that every proposition,—for a limited or an unlimited Convention, for election of Judges, Justices of the Peace, and other officers by the people, or for submitting any of these questions to the people for their decision,—all were rejected; and the only new privilege which the people's servants will vouchsafe to the people, is the change in the qualification for Senatorial votes. This most extraordinary result has occurred in a body in which there is a majority of ten or twelve Locofocos, who have heretofore clamored so vociferously for the people's rights. They now, when they had full power to grant all that was asked, or at least to let the majority of the people determine whether they would or would not have these privileges, refuse every thing, save one single amendment. How far this may be consistent, or "democratic," or just, the people may judge if they will.

In addition to the proceedings under our regular Legislative head, the Raleigh Register records the following:—

There is one circumstance connected with the agitation of this question in the House of Commons, to which we beg to invite the serious attention of the People. Before the final vote was taken on the original Bill, Mr. Wiley moved an amendment, simply providing that it be submitted to the People of North Carolina to say, whether they desire a Convention to amend the Constitution—said Convention to be elected on the *Federal* basis. We appeal to the following list of Ayes and Noes, to show, how the boasted lovers of the "dear people," without regard to section, voted against a proposition, involving no expense or no sacrifice of opinion, and plainly consulting the true spirit of our institutions, while every Whig in the House, with one or two exceptions, vindicated, by their recorded votes, the sacred cause of popular rights.

Those who voted in favor of *striking out*, and inserting Mr. Wiley's amedment, were:

Ayes—Adams, Amis, Barnes, Bogle, Brazier, A. H. Caldwell, D. F Caldwell, Campbell, Cherry, Cotton, Davidson, Douthit, Drake, Dunlap, Erwin, Eure, Flemming, Foard, A. G. Foster, A. M. Foster, Hackney, G. W. Hayes, Jno. Hayes, J. H. Hill, Holland, J. M. Leach, Locke, Love, Maultsby, McKoy, McCleese, McMillan, Parham, Russell, Scott, Sharp, Shipock, Siler, Sloan, Steele, Stubbs, Thornburgh, Tripp, Walton, Webb, Wiggins, Wiley, B. F. Williams—48

Noes—Avery, Barco, Barnes, *Blow*, Bond, Boykin, Bridgers, Brogden, Cockerham, Dickinson, Eaton, Flynt, Fonville, Gordon, Harrison, Herring, S. P. Hill, Jarvis, *Jerkins*, Johnson, Jones, Kallum, Kelly, Leach, Marshall, Martin, Mathis, T. D. McDowell, McLean, N. McNeill, W. McNeill, Mizell, Montgomery, Newsom, Patterson, Pegram, Person, Pigott, Poole, *Pope*, Powers, Rankin, Reinhardt, Rollins, Ruffin, L. B. Saunders, R. M. Saunders, E. D. Sanderson, Sheek, Sherrill, Sherrard, Stevenson, Stowe, Sutton, Swanner, Taylor, Thigpen, Thorton, Waugh, J. J. Williams, Wilson, Winstead, *Winston*—65.

Jenny Lind gave $3,440, the net proceeds of her third Concert in Charleston, S. C., to twelve charitable institutions in that city.

The printing office of the Philadelphia Ledger was destroyed by fire on the 30th ult. Loss estimated at $150,000.

A FAST PEOPLE.—Inventions seem to be, at present, all the rage amongst our Yankee Brethren. On Thursday, the 26th ult., a New York paper announced that somebody had succeeded in obtaining light and heat from nothing,—another announced the invention of a Sewing Machine, capable of executing all kinds of sewing and doing the work of 16 seamstresses in the same time,—whilst to close the performances of the day, another journal announced that the Problem of navigating the air against the wind has been accomplished on mathematical principles. A good day's work for one City.

THE AGITATORS.—The Wash. Union, speaking of those ultras, North and South, who talk about nothing but war and bloodshed, says:

"Whatever may be the final issue of the abolition agitation that has of late shaken the pillars of the Union, these trifling disturbers of the peace to whom we have alluded, on all sides, will soon vanish from the scene. Like the straws that dance along as heralds of the approaching storm, they may betoken its advance and indicate its direction; but when the *hour for action comes*, if come it must, they will be lost in the commotion. If peace and quiet be our lot, as we hope and trust they will be, these busy intermeddlers of all sorts will instantly disappear, and leave the world in wonder whether most to be surprised at its own credulity or at their impudence. Times of turmoil and distraction heave up to the surface of society some strange specimens of public teachers and public leaders. Your Corporal Humgudgeon, your Marats, your Garrisons, and Fred. Douglasses, are the same character in different garbs, and playing his part at different times. There is always acting in concert with these bluff-earnest fanatics a goodly train of pert, busy, self-conceited sophists—*men who hang loose to the skirts of society, and care very little which side wins, so that they do not lose.* This is the demagogue portion of these agitating cohorts—Solomons in council, but Falstaffs in the field. They are wonderful in the art of *pumping* and *earwigging*, as long as it is not attended with too much hazard. To them—

"Danger's *self* is *not* lore alone."

Let us rejoice that, whatever turn affairs take, the reign of these small demagogues is approaching its close, and that no change can hardly be for the worse. They have sought to embroil the different sections of the country in a ruinous contest, by stimulating the passions of sectional jealousy; and, failing in this, they may sympathize with the ebony hero of Shakspeare—

"Othello's occupation 's gone."

"It is almost a pity that so many ambitious patriots are likely to miss the chance of becoming immortal, and that the people should be in danger of losing the services of these patronizing champions, who have given them so much good advice gratuitously, and are anxious to serve them still longer for the same reward."

His Excellency Gov. Reid has appointed Mr. Thos. Settle, Jr., of Rockingham County, his Private Secretary.

The Census Returns exhibit some curious facts in regard to population. For instance, in Pike county, Kentucky, there is a family, the husband's age 25, the wife's 21, in which there are five children, the eldest 10 years, the youngest one month old. The Assistant Marshal challenges the world to beat it. The 7th Ward of Boston equals if it does not beat the above, viz: the husband is 35, the wife 25; five children—the eldest 14, the youngest 4 years. But there is a family in Muskingum county, Ohio, containing fourteen children—the husband is 72 years old, the wife 42, the ages of the children 21, 20, 19, 16, 14, 12, 10, 9, 8, 6, two boys, twins, 4 years, and two daughters, twins, 7 months old, which we think bears off the palm.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 24.—Brig Orion from Charleston. 25.—Schrs. R. W. Brown from N. York, Gazelle from Philadelphia. 26.—Brig Tangier from Matanzas; Schr. George Harriss from Charleston. 27.—Brig Florina from New York; Br. Schr. J. H. Johnson from Ragged Island. 28.—Schr. James G. King from Baltimore. 30.—Br. Brig Imperial from N. York; E. S. Powell from do.

DIRECT TRADE.—The Richmond Whig is advocating the establishment of lines of Steamers from Baltimore, *via* Norfolk to Europe. It advises Baltimore and the Virginia cities to memorialize Congress for the encouragement of the enterprise.

MARRIED,

In this vicinity, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Gilchrist, Mr. HENRY G. HALL to Miss EMILY B., daughter of Dr. Benjamin Robinson.

At Lilesville, Anson county, on the 18th ult., by the Rev. A. B. Smith, WM. R. INGRAM, Esq. to Miss LAURA, daughter of Nelson P. Liles, all of Anson county.

In Sampson county, on the 19th Nov., Mr. ABNER M. FAISON to Miss SUSAN FAISON, of Tennessee. Also, on the 3d ult., Mr. THOMAS I. FAISON to Mrs. SARAH McCALAP. Also, on the 12th ult., Mr. JOHN PURVIS, to Miss MARINDA PEARSON.

In Robeson county, on the 24th inst., by the Rev. Daniel Johnson, Mr. DUNCAN WILKISON, of Richmond, to Miss MARGARET McGEACHY, daughter of Neill McGeachy, Esq.

In Richmond county, on the 19th ult., by the Rev. John Munroe, WM. D. TOWNSEND to Miss LAURA JANE, daughter of Wm. Graham, Esq.

In this county, on the 19th ultimo, by the Rev. Evander McNair, Mr. D. W. JACKSON, P. W. P of Rose Wreath Division, Sampson county, to Miss MARGARET McMILLAN, only daughter of Malcom McMillan.

DIED,

In this town, on Sunday morning last, Mrs. HENRIETTA A CAMPBELL, aged 60, relict of the late Hugh Campbell.

In Sampson county, on the 23d ult., Maj JAS. MATHIS, in the 87th year of his age. Also, on the 29th, Miss THURSEY BOON, daughter of Thomas Boon, dec'd, aged about 28 years.

At Wilmington, on the 20th ult., Mrs. EMMA PETERSON, aged 45. Also, on the 28th, Mrs. MIRANDA FAIL, consort of Mr. Needham Fail.

In Wadesborough, on the 25th ult., WILLIS GEANS.

In Anson county, on the 25th ultimo, JAMES GADDY, Esq. Also, on the 25th, I. M. McTHREADGILL. Also, on the 31st, SPRATLEY PONDS, Esq. Also, on the 1st instant JOHN BUCHANAN, Sen.

In Stanly county, on the 16th ultimo, JAMES MURRAY, aged about 48.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—JAN. 7.

Brandy, p'ch,	45	a 50	Lard,	8½	a 9
Ditto, apple,	37	a 40	Leather, sole,	20	a 23
Beeswax,	20	a 22	Lead, bar,	6½	a 7
Bacon,	9	a 10	Molasses,	27	a 30
Bagging,	15	a 20	Nails, cut,	4½	a 5
Cotton,	12	a 12½	Oats,	50	a 60
Corn,	85	a 90	Oil, Linseed,	90	a
Coffee,	12½	a 14	Powder,	5 00	a 6 00
Cheese,	9	a 11	Shot,	1¾	a 2
Copperas,	2½	a 3	Sugar, br'n,	6	a 9
Candles, F. F.	15	a	Do. loaf,	11	a 12½
Flour,	5¾	a 6¾	Salt, sack,	1 50	a
Feathers,	28	a 30	Do. alum, bu.	40	a 50
Flaxseed,	1 30	a 1 40	Shingles,	2	a 2½
Hides, green,	3½	a 4	Tallow,	10	a
Ditto, dry,	7	a 10	Wheat,	1 00	a 1 10
Iron, Swedes,	5	a 6	Whiskey,	38	a 50
Do. English,	3½	a 4	Wool,	15	a 16
Indigo,	1	a 1½	White Lead,	2	a 2½
Lime,	1 75	a 2 00			

Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10, 18 "
4-4 Brown Sheetings, 7½ cents.

REMARKS.—The above are the wholesale prices from the wagons. There has been a considerable advance in cotton since last week.—Flour scarce and in demand. Oats wanted.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Bacon, hog round, 7½ to 8. Corn 70 to 75. Northern Flour 6 00 to 8 00. Lard dull at 7½ to 8. Nothing doing in Lumber. Mill Timber, ordinary, 5 00 to 6 75, interior 4 25. Turpentine—Yellow Dip 2 20, Hard 1 25 to 1 30. Spirits 30. Tar 1 25 to 1 30.

At New York, fair Upland Cotton firm at 13½ to 13¾.

At Charleston, Cotton 11½ to 13¾, a rise of ½. Corn 70 to 73. Flour 5¼ to 5¾.

Total receipts of Cotton 839,912 bales, against 863,893 last year. Decrease 29,981 bales.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Jan'y 1—Steamer Gov Graham, with boat Cumberland in tow, to J D Williams, with goods for B Coffin, R Gray, Marsh & Moffitt, Randolph Manuf Co, Allison & Area, R A Stuart, G Lauder, Hall & Hall, J Jessup, S J Hinsdale, G W Roy, J D Williams, Woollen & Elliot, J & N D Bain, Union Manuf Co, Brown & Moffitt, Stanly & Murray, Pfifer & York, G Brandt, C L Ider, J C Thompson, D & W McLaurin, J &

Fayetteville Hotel,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THIS large and splendid building has now been in successful operation since May 1849. The bedding and furniture of all kinds is all new, and the rooms convenient and pleasant.

The table is always furnished with the best the market affords, aided by a fine vegetable garden

Boarders, lodgers, and travellers, will find desirable accommodations and attentive servants.—No pains will be spared to give entire satisfaction.

Families can be provided with large, airy, front double rooms, conveniently and handsomely furnished.

An experience of 20 years will enable the lessee, she hopes, to give general satisfaction.

ANN BROWN.

June 1, 1850. 28tf

CARTHAGE HOTEL.

THIS well known House (formerly owned by Dr. S. C. Bruce,) is still kept open by the subscriber. Having been liberally patronized, and believing that the travel through Carthage will continue to increase, no pains or expense will be spared to make all necessary and suitable arrangements for the comfort of those who may give him a call. In a short time the House will be considerably enlarged; and several new Rooms will also be fitted up for the accommodation of those who may wish to spend a portion of the sickly season in this healthy and pleasant village.

Instead of holding out such *very encouraging inducements*, the subscriber would just say to all concerned, call and see for yourselves, and if you are not pleased with the treatment you receive, you can pass by next time.

ROBT. McNABB.

Carthage, N. C., May 4, 1850. 18-tf

TEA! TEA!

BLACK AND GREEN TEAS.

Hyson,	Oolong,
Imperial,	Howqua,
Gunpowder,	English Breakfast,

All of good quality and some very superior. For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

Oct. 21, 1850. 42tf

BOOK BINDERY.

R. W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding business at the new Store next door to Mr. Beasley, Jeweller, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.

August 1. 27-tf

Corn, Peas, and Hay.

THE Subscriber has on hand and is constantly receiving, on consignment, a supply of the above articles, which may be purch sed at the lowest market prices at the Office of the Henrietta Steamboat Company.

R. M. ORRELL.

April 8, 1850. 14tf

Cape Fear Bank Stock Wanted.

FOR particulars apply to

J. G. LASH, Salem, N. C.

May 10, 1849. 67-tf

FOR SALE.

THE site lately occupied by the Phœnix Steam Mill, embracing a river front of 625 feet inclusive of Timber Pen; wharf 210 feet.

On this Property there are two good Dwelling Houses, Foundry for Brass Castings, Blacksmith and Carpenter's Shops, together with a number of small Houses suitable for Laborers; a site unsurpassed for a Steam Saw Mill, Factory, Lumber yard, or Naval Store Depot. Apply to

WOOSTER, ANDERSON & CO.

Wilmington, Oct. 2, 1850. 40-tf

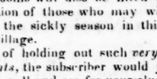
NOTICE.

THE Subscribers offer for sale THREE BOILERS calculated for a 60 Horse Engine; also the parts of Engine remaining from the fire, consisting of Cylinder, Shafts, Cranks, &c., many of which are new, being duplicates, out of which an Engine might be constructed at a very small expense, suitable either for a Saw mill, Cotton factory, or other purposes. A lot of Cast Iron, Wrought Iron Bolts, Shafts, Screw Bolts. Also spare machinery, Mill saws, &c.

WOOSTER, ANDERSON & CO.

Wilmington, Sept. 18, 1850. 39-tf

MERCHANTS' STEAMBOAT COMPANY.



Fayetteville and Wilmington.

Steamer ROWAN,
" WM. B. MEARES.
Lighter ODD FELLOW,
" MIKE CRONLY,
" BEN BERRY,
" READY MONEY.

THIS Line of Boats is still in successful operation on the Cape Fear River, and continues to offer as many facilities to the shipping public as any other line.

Persons patronizing this Line may rest assured that their Goods will be brought up with despatch, and at the very lowest rates of freight.

From the number and construction of their Boats, this Company are perhaps prepared to bring more Goods to the wharf on low water, than any other Company.

Packages should be marked "Care Merchants' Company, Wilmington," and to such Agents in Fayetteville as Shippers may prefer. All packages not specially marked to an Agent in Fayetteville will be promptly forwarded by the Agent of this Company, at the usual rates.

E. J. LILLY, President.
JOHN WADDILL, Jr.,
Agent at Fayetteville.
JOHN BANKS,
Agent at Wilmington.

Fayetteville, Feb. 19, 1850. 8-tf

N. B. The Agent at Fayetteville guarantees to the Shippers by the Merchants' Line, that but half rates shall be paid on Drayage to Warehouses on the wharf. JOHN WADDILL, Jr.

Hotchkiss's Vertical Water Wheel.

THERE are several hundred of these Wheels in operation in different counties in North Carolina. For proof of their great advantages over the common flutter wheel, or any other wheels now in use for saw mills, we confidently refer to those who have applied them to their mills. We can recommend them particularly for their superiority in cases of a low head of water, or back water.

We still keep a supply of Wheels, suitable for different heads of water, at Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, Edenton, and Fayetteville.—The wheels may also be had of E A. Brevard, Lincolnton, and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

Persons wishing to obtain the right to use the wheels, will be served on application to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C.

D. McNEILL.
A. A. McKETHAN.
D. J. McALISTER.

Feb'y 22, 1849. 56tf

T. T. PONDS'

CELEBRATED AND UNSURPASSED

Pain-Destroyer,

AND

HEALING EXTRACT,

A PLEASANT, safe and certain Remedy for Burns, Quinsey, Head Ache, Ear-Ache, Wounds, Diarrhœa, Sore Throat, Tooth-Ache, Bruises, Croup, Ague in the Face, Cuts, Colic, Pains in the Side, Back, Neck, Chest, Shoulders, and all internal and external Pains and Soreness.

Ask for a Pamphlet and satisfy yourself. Warranted to give satisfaction.

Price 25 cents per bottle.

☞ For sale by J. H. Martine, No. 138 Sixth Avenue, New York.

By J. H. & J. Martine, General Agents for the Southern States, Fayetteville, N. C.

By Brown & Elliott, Salisbury, N. C.

By J. W. Powell, Leesville, Robeson county.

By R. W. Goldston, Gold Hill, Moore county.

By A. W. Jones, Farmington, ditto.

Feb'y 20, 1849. 54tf

$25 REWARD.

THE above reward will be paid for the apprehension and delivery, either to me or in jail, of my man BILL, known about town as Billy McNeill Said boy is in the neighborhood of town.

R. M. ORRELL.

Nov. 11, 1850. 45tf

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

I SHALL expose to Public Sale, on Tuesday the 7th day of January 1851, at the late residence of Rev. Colin McIver, the following articles of property belonging to the Estate, viz: All his Library, consisting of 300 vols. or upwards; one Mare and Colt, one Sulkey and Harness; one Cart and Gear, some farming utensils, &c.

EDWARD W. BARGE, Ex'r.
S. W. TILLINGHAST, Auct'r.

Dec. 7, 1850. 49ts

FURTHER NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the above Estate will please make immediate payment, as no indulgence will be given; and all persons having claims against said Estate will please present them, authenticated according to law, or they will be barred of recovery.

EDWARD W. BARGE, Ex'r.

HOTEL.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the public, that he has leased the Hotel formerly occupied by Daniel Freeman, and has it now ready for the accommodation of the public who may favor him with a call. He feels assured that he will receive a liberal share of public patronage, as he is determined to spare no pains or expense in rendering those who may favor him with a call comfortable. He would also assure those so disposed, if they are not satisfied, they can pass by the next time. ☞ Stock Drivers furnished with lots and grain at the customary prices. His charges will be as reasonable as the times will admit of.

HENRY MARSHALL.

Albemarle, Stanly Co., Nov. 18, 1850. 48-6w

Washington Hill.

THIS very pleasant and healthy residence is now offered for sale on very moderate and accommodating terms. It is situated in the county of Moore, on the road leading from Fayetteville to Pittsborough, about 33 miles from the former, and eighteen from the latter, eight miles from the town of Haywood, and within five miles of the Cape Fear; the improvements in the navigation of which river are rapidly progressing, and must add greatly to its value. This well-known Plantation embraces every advantage that a farm in the part of the State can possess, a fine soil, suitable to all the products of our latitude, and surprisingly adapted, as has often been remarked by those acquainted with it, to the growth of Wheat, Corn, Oats, and finest Grasses, with an excellent range for all kinds of Stock, and an abundant supply of the best water. On the verge of extensive pine forests, the proprietor might engage in the turpentine business to any desirable extent, as soon as the river improvements are complete. The large and commodious Dwelling House has never been finished, but a few hundred dollars would make it one of the best houses in the country. There is not a better or more convenient Barn in the county, and the other Out-buildings are convenient and sufficient for a large family. There is also on the farm a first rate site for an Over-shot Mill. There is Twelve Hundred Acres, more or less, in the tract.

☞ For further information, address the subscriber at Long Street P. O., Moore county.

H. C. McLEAN.

Nov. 12, 1850. 46-tf

$300 REWARD!

RANAWAY, in June last, my Negro Girl ROSANNA, a very bright mulatto, about 17 years of age, five feet four or five inches high, has long smooth black hair, one upper tooth out in front, and is considerably stooped in the shoulders. She started for Fayetteville, where her two sisters, formerly the property of John Kelly, live. The sisters are said to have been set free by Mr. Kelly. Rosanna passed herself off on the road under the different names of Miss McNeill and Miss Stewart.

It is reported that she has left Fayetteville with a wagon for Guilford county, N. C.

I will give a reward of Two Hundred Dollars, if taken within this State, so that I get her; or Three Hundred Dollars, if sufficient proof be furnished to convict any white or free colored person of having harbored her.

WM. McCALL.

Mars' Bluff, S. C., Dec. 4, 1850. 49-9wpd

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Varnish, &c.

SAMUEL J. HINSDALE

Offers for sale an extensive assortment of GOODS, among which are the following:

Opium,	White Lead,	Sal Eratus,
Camphor,	Linseed Oil,	Mustard,
Castor Oil,	Whale Oil,	Spice,
Alcohol,	Sperm Oil,	Nutmegs,
Sulphur,	Train Oil,	Pepper,
Aloes,	Sweet Oil,	Hops,
Magnesia,	Neat's-foot Oil,	Indigo,
Rhubarb,	Copal Varnish,	Madder,
Morphine,	Leather Varnish,	Saltpetre,
Quinine,	Japan Varnish,	Ginger,
Cream Tartar,	Window Glass,	Glue,
Sal Soda,	Putty,	Annato,
Castile Soap,	Pumice Stone,	Cloves,
Super carb Soda,	Chrome green,	Mace,
Epsom Salts,	Chrome yellow,	Burning fluid,
Sponge,	Lamp Black,	Alum,
Ipecac,	Patent Black,	Oxalic Acid,
Sarsaparilla,	Terra de Sienna,	White brick,
Kreosote,	Umber,	Tripoli,
Borax,	Litharge,	Wash Brushes,
Arrowroot,	Black Lead,	Paint Brushes,
Isinglass,	Red Lead,	Varnish "
Gum Arabic,	Patent Dryer,	Scrubbing "
Gum Myrrh,	Whiting,	Shoe "
Capsicum,	French Yellow,	Tooth "
Lobelia,	Yellow Ochre,	Hair "
Plasters,	Venetian Red,	Logwood,
Liquorice,	Spanish Brown,	Red wood,
Chloroform,	Prussian Blue,	Black Ink,
Jujube Paste,	Sand-paper,	Opodeldoc,
Copperas,	Starch,	&c. &c.

With a general assortment of Medicines; Chemicals of all kinds; French and English perfumery and soaps; with a full assortment of all the leading Patent Medicines now in use.

Orders from the country promptly attended to, and goods carefully packed.

The subscriber feels assured that he can meet the wishes of the purchaser in regard to quality and price. S. J. HINSDALE,

Druggist.

Oct. 12, 1850. 42-tf

400 Acres Land, Valuable Water Saw and Grist Mill,

FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale my Locke's Creek LAND, which cannot be excelled for Turpentine or Timber, on which is a No. 1 Saw and Grist Mill. Said Land is 12 miles from Fayetteville, on the Raleigh Road, East side of Cape Fear.—The mill has lately been rebuilt by one of the best mill-wrights in the State, with a Hotchkiss wheel to drive the Saw. The frame is placed on a good foundation, and the dam cannot be excelled, and is high enough to hold ten feet head of water. The above mill was formerly the property of Mrs. Elizabeth Murphy.

I will sell the above land and improvements on reasonable terms. For further particulars address the subscriber at Smithfield, Johnston Co., or apply to Mr. J. B. Wright, who lives in one mile of the premises, and who will take great pleasure in showing any person desirous of purchasing.

WM. J. BUCHANAN.

Oct. 12. 41-tf

$100 REWARD!

RANAWAY from Angus Morrison of Moore county, about the 1st of April, a slave by the name of HENRY, about 25 years old. He is nearly a white man, about 6 feet high, dark ash colored hair, his eyes inclined to be blue, his nose a little Roman. He has a dark heavy beard, and formerly wore whiskers, but cut them off before he left. He is no doubt attempting to pass himself off as a white man. Said Boy now belongs to J. & N. Smitherman.

We will give One Hundred Dollars reward for the apprehension and confinement of Henry in any Jail, so that we get him.

J. & N. SMITHERMAN.

Randolph county, N. C., Nov. 1, 1850. 44-6m

NEW GOODS.

W. McINTYRE is now opening a general assortment of imported and domestic DRY GOODS; Floor and Furniture Oil Cloth; Wall and Window Paper; Hats, Caps, and Shoes; Hardware and Cutlery; Groceries, &c.

Liberty Point, Fayetteville, } 45-3m
Nov. 12, 1850. }

MILLINERY

And Mantua-Making.

Mrs. E. WALTON is just receiving and opening a new and fashionable stock of WINTER MILLINERY AND DRESS TRIMMINGS, of the latest style.

Her stock consists of a large and beautiful assortment of Ribbons, Flowers, Plumes, Velvets, Silks and Satins, of all colors; Dress Caps and Head-dresses; Artificial Curls; embroidered Lace and Muslin Capes, Collars and Cuffs; Silk and Kid Gloves of the best quality; Straw Bonnets of the latest style, and different qualities and prices.

All work done in the best manner, and orders from the country promptly attended to.

☞ REGALIA for different Societies, kept constantly on hand for sale.

Nov. 18, 1850. 46-2m

FALL, 1850.

JAMES KYLE

IS now receiving his Fall and Winter supply of DRY GOODS, among which are—

Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres.
Sattinets and Merino Cassimeres.
Kentucky Jeans and Tweeds.
Vestings, well assorted.
Black and colored Silks.
French and English Merinos.
Ditto ditto Muslin-de-Laines.
Alpacas, well assorted.
2500 pieces Calico.
Domestics, 3-4 to 10-4 bleach'd and brown.
Irish Linens, Lawns, and Diapers.
Merino Long and Square Shawls.
Plaid and other Woollen ditto.
Anker Bolting Cloths, at reduced prices.

With many other Goods, all of which being purchased for Cash by the Package, will be offered by wholesale or retail at very low prices.

July 3, 1850. 36tf

New

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his FALL AND WINTER GOODS, to which he would call the attention of his friends and the public generally. Among his assortment may be found the latest styles of Gentlemen's Moleskin, Nutria, Silk, Brush, and Coney HATS.

ALSO, a full and complete supply of Gentlemen's, Youth's, Boys', Children's and Infant's Fur, Cloth, Plush, Silk, Velvet, and in fact all kinds that are usually found in this market, of all styles, qualities and prices, which will be sold ☞ *cheap for Cash.* ☜

Also, Mexican, California, Buena Vista and Congress Hats, both Fur and Wool, for Men, Youths', and Boys. Also, a neat and pretty soft Hat for small children, trimmed in fancy style. Call soon.

—ALSO—

A general assortment of Gentlemen's, Ladies', Misses', Youths', Boys', Children's, and Infant's BOOTS AND SHOES.

☞ To all such as may wish to purchase goods in his line, he would say, please call and examine for yourselves before purchasing elsewhere, as I am disposed to sell *Cheap, Cheap for Cash.*

JOHN C. THOMSON,
Market Square.

August 29, 1850. 35-tf

FAMILY GROCERY.

WM. R. LOVE has opened a Family Grocery on South side of Person street, near the Market square, where persons can be accommodated with small quantities. His Groceries were recently purchased in New York, and are of the best quality.

Sept. 16, 1850. 37-tf

New Establishment,

For the Manufacture of Tin Ware.

THE Subscribers have formed a copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the Tin and Sheet Iron Business, three doors below Mr. S. J. Hinsdale's, where they intend to manufacture Tin Ware of every description, which will be offered for sale at as low prices as any Establishment in the State.

Country Merchants or others wishing to buy to sell again, would do well to give them a call, as they are confident that they can suit them in quality and price. They have now on hand of their own manufacture, a supply of superior Bakers, which are highly recommended by all who have used them.

☞ JOBBING of all kinds, such as making Factory Cans, repairing Factory Drums, also Roofing, Guttering, Mending, &c. &c., faithfully executed with despatch and at moderate prices.

GURDON F. WEBSTER.
WM. W. FRIZELL.

Fayetteville, Sept. 14, 1850. 17tf

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to an Order made at December Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland County, the undersigned will expose to public sale, at the Market House in Fayetteville, on Wednesday the 8th day of January next, a Likely Negro Boy, belonging to the Estate of Duncay Ray, dec'd

Terms of sale—Six months credit, for an approved Note negotiable at Bank.

WILLIAM McMILLAN,
Commissioner.

Dec. 4, 1850. 49-ts

Security, Stability and Perpetuity.

Mutual Life Insurance Company, OF NEW YORK.

No. 35 WALL STREET.

A MILLION OF DOLLARS securely invested in Bonds and Mortgages on real estate in this city and Brooklyn, and stocks of the State and City of New York and United States Government.

All the Profits are divided among the Insured.

The Company declared a dividend of profits of fifty-two per cent. on all existing policies on the 31st of January, 1848.

Persons may effect insurance on their own lives and the lives of others.

A married woman can insure the life of her husband, the benefits of which are secured by law for the exclusive use of herself or children.

Clergymen and all others dependent upon salaries or their daily earnings are specially invited to avail themselves of a resource whereby their surviving families may be secured from the evils of penury.

Annuities granted on favorable terms.

Pamphlets explanatory of the principles of Mutual Life Insurance, and illustrating its advantages, with forms of application, may be obtained at the office of the Company, 35 Wall-street, or of any of its agents.

TRUSTEES.

Jos. B Collins,	John V. L. Pruyn,
Wm. Moore,	Wm. J. Hyslop,
Fred. Whittlesey,	Zebedee Cook,
R. H. McCurdy,	Charles Ely,
Jona. Miller,	Fred. S. Winston,
John C. Cruger,	David A. Comstock,
C. W. Faber,	Walter Joy,
Robert Schuyler,	John P. Yelverton,
Alfred Pell,	James Chambers,
Theo. Sedgwick,	David C. Colden,
Joseph Tuckerman,	Stacy B. Collins,
Alfred Edwards,	Moses H. Grinnell,
John H. Swift,	Wm. Betts,
Wm. J. Bunker,	John Wadsworth,
Joseph Blunt,	Eugene Dutilh,
S. M. Cornell,	Isaac G. Pearson,
Francis S. Lathrop,	Gouv. M. Wilkins,
Henry Wells,	John C. Thatcher.

JOSEPH B. COLLINS, *President.*
CHARLES GILL, *Actuary.*
ISAAC ABBATT, *Secretary.*
JOHN M. ROSE, *Agent.*

Aug 26, 1850. 34-tf

D. & W. McLAURIN

HAVE received, and are receiving, for the Fall and Winter trade: fine Wool-dyed bl'k, brown, olive, green, and blue Cloths; Cassimeres; Jeans; Sattinets; Kerseys, Blankets; Hats; Bonnets; Shoes; Umbrellas, &c.; with a general variety of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, which we request purchasers to examine, being confident that our prices will be perfectly satisfactory.

Sept. 24, 1850. 38-tf

New Books and Stationary.

THE Subscribers have received a large portion of their recently purchased stock of BOOKS & STATIONARY, which they will sell as heretofore on the most reasonable terms.—Many articles, particularly Papers and Blank Books, at unusually low prices. School, Law, Medical, Historical, and Miscellaneous Books, generally, at or under the Northern Trade prices

Oct. 21. E. J. HALE & SON.

Hall, Sackett & Co.,

(OF ROME,)

WOULD call the attention of the public to their large and splendid stock of

GOODS,

Containing almost every article used by the people of this section of country, and consists in the DRY GOODS line, in part, of Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Drab d'Ete, Kentucky Jeans, Vestings, brown, col'd and plain Linens, Muslins and Lawns, English and American Calicoes, cotton, silk, and linen Hdkfs., Hosiery, Gloves, Cambricks, Laces, Edgings, Artificials, wreaths, bouquets, &c. a large assortment, Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets, latest styles, Boots, Shoes and Slippers, in every variety, Panama, Leghorn, Palm Leaf, Fur and Wool Hats, Bridles, Martingales, Saddles, Saddle Bags, Head Stalls, Reins, Collars, Hames, wagon, buggy and riding Whips, Trunks, &c. &c.

In the HARDWARE line, we have an endless variety, consisting in part of Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, and cutlery of all kinds, Broad Axes, Chopping Axes, Hatchets, Hammers, Hoes, Saws, Screws, Hinges, Augurs, Files, Locks of all kinds, Guns, Pistols, Planes and Plane Irons, Cart and Wagon Boxes, Trace, Halter and Log Chains, Castings for Plough, No. 10, 11, 50 and 60, Ploughs, Corn Shellers and Straw Cutters, Fixtures for Chain Pumps complete, &c. &c.

In the GROCERY line, we have Alum and Sack Salt, brown, clarified and crushed Sugars, of all qualities, Rio and Java Coffee, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, &c.

Iron, Steel, wrought and cut Nails, heavy and slight Pot Ware, a large assortment, Tin Ware of Ward's manufacture, and at his prices.

A general assortment of Crockery,
Drugs and Medicines,
Blacksmith's and Cooper's Tools,
Cotton Yarn and Sheetings, by the bale, at manufacturers prices.

In fact, our Stock is the largest and most complete ever offered on the East side of the Cape Fear, which we offer to punctual customers on reasonable terms. We would request all wishing to purchase, to give us a call and examine our stock, as we are determined to sell low.

Country Merchants are particularly requested to give our stock an examination, as we are satisfied no house in the County can furnish a more general assortment to select from.

HALL, SACKETT & CO, of Rome,
Cumberland County.

April 1850. 17-tf

NEW GOODS.

OUR FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware,

&c. &c., is now come to hand, and is ready for sale. Our stock is large and well worthy the attention of those wishing to purchase.

We will barter for any kind of Country Produce.

COOK & TAYLOR.

Sept. 2, 1850. 35tf

TO MY FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC.

THE Subscriber will be upon the wharves in Wilmington the 1st of October next, at the solicitation and encouragement of his friends to enter upon the business of general agent for the sale of all kinds of country produce on commission; as follows: Timber, Staves, Shingles, Corn, Spirits Turpentine, Rosin, &c. Also Negroes; having had experience in that business, he flatters himself that he can be of advantage to those who may sell to or through him. Being so well (and he hopes favorably) known throughout the Wilmington District of country, he gives no particular reference, but merely challenges a trial; he will have hands of his own in attendance with him for the dispatch of business, he only adds that he will commence under favorable circumstances, ever having claimed to be an honest dealer and faithful to his trust; responsible for anything that he may undertake. In saying this he believes his acquaintances will sustain him, and he asks a share of patronage. Every effort to please, will be made.

J. J. McDUGALD.

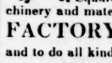
September 7, 1850. 36-tf Mar

Tin & Sheet-Iron Ware

MANUFACTORY.

At Wholesale and Retail.

F. T. Ward's



OLD established Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware Manufactory, is removed to the South-East Corner of Market Square, ready with the necessary machinery and materials for making

FACTORY DRUMS & CANS,

and to do all kind of work for Factories.

Also, ROOFING, GUTTERING, and all kinds of JOBBING, done on short notice, and by experienced workmen.

A constant supply of TIN kept on hand, at Wholesale and Retail. Country Merchants and Pedlars can be supplied at the very lowest prices.

F. T. WARD, Agent.

Sept. 28, 1850. 39-y

To Cotton & Woollen Manufacturers.

THE Subscribers have for sale a general assortment of FINDINGS, to which they would respectfully call attention.

A constant supply of the following Articles always on hand:

J. & L. Woodcock's superior Machine Cards.

Shearing Machines.—Parson's, Howard's, Curtis's, Davidson & Park's, Daniel's.

Various Machines.—Parkhurst's Patent Burring Machines, Spooling Machines, Napping Machines, Brushing Machines, Keilogg's Patent Wool Pickers, Cotton Whippers or Willows, Water Wheel Regulators, Cloth Winders, Flock Cutters, Bobbin Machines, Quadrants and Reels, Bacon's Patent Cotton Pickers, Hardwaste Pickers, Waste Cleaners.

Sundry Articles.—Holbrook's Patent Riveted Pickers, Revolving Temples, Jaw & Wooden Temples, Superior Picker Leather, do. Lace do., do. Band do., do. Bridle do., Stretched Leather Belting, Leather Belting, Roller Cloth, Washer do., Sheep Roller Skins, Calf do. do., Spindle Banding, Loom Cord, Baling Twine, Packing Rope, Tape, all colors, Shuttles, all kinds and sizes, Tenter Hooks, Tack Hammers, Wood Screws, Roving Guides, Mule Spindles, Steel Punches, Skewers, Cutting Nippers, Ring Travellers, Dust Brushes, Flocking do., Card Tacks and Pliers, Comb Plate, Card Cleaners, Shuttle Eyes, Nuts and Washers, Rivets and Burs, Screw Drivers, Roller Buckles, (Bass Creel Steps, Spindle Steps, Fuller's Jacks, Factory Lamps, Worsted Harness, Cotton do., Steel and Cane Reeds, Woollen Bobbins, Throstle Bobbins, Speeder Bobbins, Spools, all kinds, Books on Dyeing, Teasels, Heddle Males, Mule Banding, Belt Awls, Emery, Vat Nets, Cloth Hooks, Press Papers and Plates, Paper Fenders, Ring Travellers, French Teasels, American do.

☞ Together with Second-hand Machinery in great variety.

Refer for quality of Cards and articles generally, to F. & H. Fries, Salem, N. C.; L. D. Childs & Co., Lincolnton, N. C.; A. Jenks, Esq., Builder of Machinery, Bridesburg, Pa.; and to Manufacturers generally in Philadelphia and its vicinity.

THURLO HUGHES & CO.,
11 North 5th St., Philadelphia.

Sept. 26, 1850. 39-y

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

WE are now receiving our FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting of a very general and well selected Stock,

IN ALL LINES,

which we are offering on our usual terms.

☞ All sorts of Produce purchased; and we attend as usual to the Forwarding Business.

J. & T. WADDILL, Hay st.

Fayetteville, Nov. 25, 1850. 47tf

FOR SALE,

12 Wm. Rowland's Extra thick mill and cross-cut SAWS, 6 and 6½ feet.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

Nov. 19, 1850. 46-tf

FOR SALE,

At the lowest Market Prices,

40 HHDS. New Crop MOLASSES,
1200 sacks Salt,
5000 bushels Alum Salt,
9000 lbs. Cotton Yarn,
Osnaburgs and brown Sheetings,

With a general stock of articles in the Grocery line. JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

Fayetteville, Feb. 15, 1850.

New Fall and Winter GOODS.

THE Subscribers have just received their Stock of Fall and Winter GOODS, embracing a general assortment of

Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS, Shoes and Boots, Hats and Caps, Bonnets, Ribbons, Umbrellas, &c. &c.

We invite our friends and the public generally to call and examine our Stock for themselves. We think we can suit them in styles and prices.

North-West corner Market Square, Green st.

AREY & SHEMWELL.

Sept 30, 1850. 39tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just returned from the North, and is now opening, one door West of Mr. E. Glover's Jewelry Establishment, and nearly opposite the Fayetteville Hotel,

A New Stock of Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS,

Among which may be found a general variety of Ladies' and Gentlemen's fashionable Dress Goods and Trimmings. Also, a large assortment of

Bonnets, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, and Umbrellas,

To which he respectfully invites the early attention of the Ladies and Gentlemen of both town and country.

J. M. WILLIAMS.

Sept. 23, 1850. 38tf

Shirt Establishment.

ONE of the most extensive in the United States, No. 179 Baltimore st., where 500 persons are employed, and a stock of 1000 dozen of Shirts always on hand; style and qualities suitable for all parts of the Union. Merchants and others visiting Baltimore are invited to call and examine the largest and best assortment of SHIRTS that has ever been offered in this city, consisting of all sizes and qualities, for Men and Boys, which, for style and workmanship, cannot be surpassed. More than usual effort has been made to render the assortment of SHIRTS, COLLARS, LINEN AND COTTON DRAWERS complete and desirable in every respect.

T. W. BETTON,

[12-ypd] 179 Baltimore st., near Light.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers his PLANTATION for sale, containing 500 acres, one hundred and fifty of which are cleared and in a high state of cultivation. The Farm is beautifully situated, with a neat Dwelling House, with four upright rooms with a fireplace attached to each, and all necessary out-houses. Also, a Gin and Cotton Press. This land is of the best Cotton lands in the Eastern part of North Carolina; well watered, and as healthy a situation as can be found, as there has never been a case of fever on it. The Stand is one of the best in Robeson county for a Store,—there having been one on it occasionally for the last 30 years. I will exchange the lands for young Negroes; or any person wishing to buy may have them for less than their valued proceeds for two years.

I have also another Plantation, two miles from the above, containing 878 acres, with about two hundred cleared, which is fine cotton land; very healthy, well watered, and very fairly timbered. These lands will be sold at a very great bargain; come quick or you lose it!

For particulars, I refer to Malcolm Purcell and W. C. McNeill, near Floral College; Col. A. S. McKay and J. H. McRae, Richmond county.

ZACHARIAH FULMORE.

Alfordsville, Robeson county, } 37tf
Sept. 12, 1850. }

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE HAIGH & SON'S STORE,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1850. 103-1yp

Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.

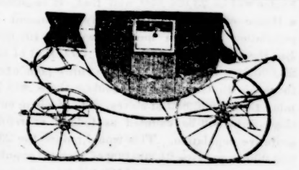
THE Subscriber is receiving a large assortment in his line, selected by himself in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, which, together with his own manufacture, makes his Stock very complete, consisting of

Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Side Boards, Secretaries, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.

Sept 30, 1848. 35tf



A. A. McKETHAN

STILL continues to carry on the CARRIAGE BUSINESS in all its branches, at the OLD STAND. He returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and hopes, by strict attention to business and a desire to give entire satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same.

He has on hand a very fine assortment of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, and Sulkeys,

Finished, and a very large assortment of Work partly finished, which, for elegance of shape and finish, will compare with any other work.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine the work, as he is determined to sell low for cash, or notes on short time.

☞ All work warranted for twelve months, and repaired free of charge, should it fail by bad workmanship or material.

☞ Repairing faithfully executed at short notice, on very reasonable terms.

Fayetteville, Jan. 14, 1850

CARRIAGE MAKING.

TWO WOOD WORKMEN WANTED—Good wages and steady employment given.

A. A. McKETHAN.

Dec. 16, 1850. 50tf

$10 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 24th of November, a negro man named SAM. He is about 40 years of age, 5 feet 5 to 7 inches high, stout built, and very black. He is well known about Fayetteville, as he has been working on the streets for the last 2 years.

G. W. ROSE.

Nov. 30, 1850. 48-tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving a portion of their SECOND importation of GOODS this Season,—*Dry Goods, Cutlery, Crockery, Glass, &c.* Particulars hereafter.

—ALSO—

3000 yds. **assorted Carpeting.**

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Oct. 28. 43-tf

CHARLES BANKS,

Confectioner,

GREEN STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Fresh, pure, Candies, constantly supplied.

June 1850. 23tf

JOHN D. WILLIAMS,

Commission & Forwarding Merchant,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Feb. 15, 1850.

J. WILKINSON & CO.,

Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

June 11, 1848. 19-tf

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,

General Commission Merchant,

Wilmington, N. C.,

AND

AGENT FOR THE

Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of New Jersey,

CAPITAL OVER ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

☞ Liberal Cash Advances on Consignments to me or to my friends in New York.

Oct. 9, 1850. 41-y

T. C. WORTH,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Feb. 1, 1850. 7tf

J. E. TOOMER,

COMMISSION MERCHANT & GENERAL AGENT,

NORTH WATER STREET,

Wilmington, N. C.

Refer to
H. Branson & Son, } Fayetteville, N. C.
A. A. McKethan, }
Feb'y 2, 1850. 5-y

GEORGE ELLIOT,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AND

Agent for the sale of Timber, Lumber, &c.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Refer to Henry Elliot, Esq., Jona. Evans, Esq., } Cumberland Co.
Rev. E. McNair, }

Jan. 1, 1850. 20-tf

LAWRENCE & COMPANY'S Patent Improved Flesh Gloves and Straps,

For producing a healthy state of the system by Friction.

THE great value of the Horse-hair Renovator as a therapeutic agent, when applied to the human body, is well known to every one who has paid the least attention to the importance of a healthy action of the Skin. For sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

Oct. 1, 1850. 39tf

NEGROES WANTED.

THE Subscriber will pay Cash for all likely young NEGROES, male and female, from the age of 8 to 25 years. He may be seen at any time at the Fayetteville Hotel.

SHERMAN JOHNSON.

Nov. 18, 1850. 46-tf

PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY,

(FIRE AND MARINE,)

Hartford, State of Connecticut.

D. W. CLARK, Pres't.—WM. CONNER, Sec'y.

Insures on terms as favorable as any other Company.

APPLICATIONS for Risks may be made to GURDON DEWING, Agent of the Company at Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan. 19, 1850. 3tf

LESSONS IN MUSIC.

L. H. WHITAKER would respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity that he has again commenced giving Lessons on the Piano Forte. He returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and humbly solicits a continuance of the same. All pains shall be taken for the advancement of his pupils.

Instruction also given on the Guitar.

Pianos tuned and repaired in the best manner.

L. H. WHITAKER.

Aug. 24, 1850. 34-tf

DENTISTRY.

S. S. GILCHRIST, Dental Surgeon,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he has taken an office in the Fayetteville Hotel, where he is prepared to perform all operations in his profession, and would be pleased to wait on all who may favor him with a call. All work warranted.

Oct. 27, 1849. 91tf

Carriage Manufactory.

THE Subscriber having taken the Establishment of the late A. C. Simpson, (situated opposite W. McIntyre's Store,) intends carrying on the

Carriage Manufacturing Business

In all its various branches, and would respectfully sol